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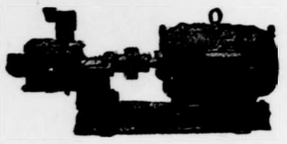
THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO.,
9, Forbes St., BOMBAY 1.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

GLYCO-THYMOLINE.

KEEP INFECTION AT BAY!
with
GLYCO-Thymoline
To cure common cold and tonsilities douche the nose and gargle with Glyco-Thymoline which keeps infection at bay and soothes irritated tissues.
Obtainable at all chemists.

BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY OF THE ... SOCIETY

VOL. XXVII NO. 129 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Soviet X-Rays British Draft

Thanks To Zetland

Empire Partnership In Action

Indians Suffer Economic Loss And Humiliation Everywhere

Ceylonese Action Against Our Nationals Powerfully Reminds Us Of Our Political Slavery Says Congress

ALLAHABAD, May 31.

A demand that the nation should devise some form of sanctions against the humiliation of Indian settlers in Empire countries, and that India could not rely on the foreign Central Government for the redress of their just grievances Overseas, is made in the course of a statement issued by the Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee over the Ceylon Government's proposals to repatriate Indian workers.

The statement after making a reference to the partnership of the Empire countries for which Lord Zetland wanted India to be thankful to England and over which he recently waxed eloquent, declares that in the face of the economic loss and humiliation suffered by Indians everywhere in Empire countries, the nation has a right to know what steps the Government of India propose to take in the matter of Ceylon. The statement affirms that it will be some kind mild protest which no member of the Empire takes seriously from the Government of India.

DISCRIMINATORY LAWS

Examining the Ceylon question and after tracing the history of the recent laws directed against the Indians in that island, the statement declares that it is unfortunate that the Ceylon Government had chosen to announce their policy, at a time when the Indian mind was greatly agitated over the question of giving adequate protection to the Indian Nationals settled abroad, against the discriminatory policy launched against them by their respective Governments.

INDIANS AS 'UNDESIRABLES'

The statement, concludes, that it must be remembered that a large number of these workers are born domiciles and have married Ceylonese women. They have lost all connection with their homes and are settled in the island for generations. They are to-day being deported as undesirables, simply because they call themselves Indians. Not only is the scheme unjust, the statement continues, but wider statesmanship should have suggested to the Ceylon politicians that it is not to their interest to antagonise India. The two countries are bound to each other by ancient ties. Even now they are united in culture, and religion. If there are two countries, where commerce can naturally and easily flow they are Ceylon and India.

The statement concludes that the Ceylonese action powerfully reminds us of our political slavery. If India had been free, a small neighbouring island, instead of treating our nationals with wanton injustice and unfairness would have been anxious to win our goodwill.—United Press.

CEYLON INDIANS' APPEAL TO VICEROY

COLOMBO, May 31.

It is understood that the Working Committee of the All-Ceylon Public Meeting of Indians has requested the Viceroy of India to receive a deputation of Ceylon Indians at Simla at an early date in connection with the Ceylon State Council's decisions sanctioning forthwith the repatriation of the Indian daily paid workers. —United Press.

MAHADEO DESAI EXPLAINS

Sees Change Of Heart in Virawala Sequel To Renouncing Award

RAJKOT, May 31.

"The result of Gandhiji's ahimsa can never be seen in haste. You have to wait patiently for that", declared Mr. Mahadeo Desai, addressing a congregation of five thousand people immediately after evening prayers to-day.

Mr. Desai said that he was called upon by Mr. Dhaber to address the meeting, and render an account of his talks with Darbar Virawalla, but he could not disclose the full result of his negotiations with Darbar Virawala at this juncture. He said that he had been discussing several things with Darbar Virawala. Perhaps one outcome of the talks was that they came to understand each other in the right spirit.

Mr. Desai then narrated the circumstances in which Gandhiji renounced the Gwyer award.

Mr. Desai described Mr. Virawalla as an accomplished politician who delighted in making complicated moves and then watching who got the better of them. When Mahatma Gandhi's statement renouncing the Award was shown to Mr. Virawala, Mr. Desai said, Mr. Virawala after reading the statement, declared enthusiastically, "This statement is divine. This move of Gandhiji proves his contention that he was acting as a father to the Thakore Saheb.

Turning to his negotiations with Mr. Virawala, Mr. Desai said that the people would naturally be curious to know what was going on between himself and Mr. Virawala but there was no need now to go into details. Suffice it to say, an atmosphere of mutual trust had been created and he found much change in Mr. Virawala's attitude now.—A.P.

Kathiawar Leaders' Talks With Gandhiji

RAJKOT, May 31.

The members of the Executive Committee of the Kathiawar Political Conference informally met Mahatma Gandhi in "Anand Kunj" this morning, and it appears they discussed Mahatmaji's new technique of the strictest observance of "Ahimsa". They will meet again this evening in the presence of Gandhiji.

Mr. Mahadev Desai has pro-

(Continued on page 7, col. 3)

MOLOTOV POINTS FINGER AT RESERVATIONS

Russia Ready To Curb Aggression, But Not To Pull Other People's Chestnuts Out Of Fire

MOSCOW, May 31.

M. Molotov in a speech said that the Anglo-French proposals contained several reservations, which might render an Agreement ineffective, and said that the Soviet insisted on a Pact, exclusively of a defensive character, guarantee to all neighbours of the Soviet, and a concrete agreement for mutual help, if one of the signatories was attacked.

M. Molotov declared, "the Soviet stands unreservedly for the union of all peace-loving Powers to curb aggression, but we must be careful to remember M. Stalin's warning not to allow ourselves to pull other people's chestnuts out of the fire".

The delegates cheered, as M. Molotov said this.

M. Stalin, Marshal Voroshilov and other members of the Political Bureau as well as M. Litvinov joined in a five-minute ovation, when M. Molotov declared that the Soviet insisted on absolute equality. M. Molotov added, "our place is in the first rank among the Powers."

He went on to say the latest Anglo-French proposals admitted reciprocity "which is a step forward". But he indicated that the Baltic countries had not yet been guaranteed, and the Soviet could not, therefore, undertake obligations, concerning countries remaining neutral who were unable to defend their neutrality.

M. Molotov said that the negotiations with Great Britain were continuing.

"But we insist on our point of view concerning which we do not need to consult anyone. Aggressors have recognised long ago that the Soviet foreign policy was directed against aggression, but Democratic countries only lately admitted this. Changes in the British attitude were recently noted, and we therefore accepted offers of negotiations."

While lashing aggressors generally, M. Molotov mentioned the improvement of Russo-Italian relations and added, "we do not refuse to improve our trade relations with Germany". He said that the Soviet-German trade negotiations recently carried on were momentarily interrupted, but there were signs that they might be resumed.

NATIONAL PLANNING

Committee To Consider Comprehensive Plan Of Prof. Shah

BOMBAY, May 31.

The "United Press" understands that Prof. K. T. Shah, member of the National Planning Committee has submitted a lengthy memorandum of a comprehensive plan to be considered by the Committee at their forthcoming meeting commencing on June 4.

It is further understood that the Committee will form a number of Sub-Committees of experts and industrialists to prepare concrete schemes of National Planning to be submitted to the Committee within a specified time limit.

According to the present programme, the Committee will sit for about a fortnight but may continue its sittings for one week more to finish the subjects on the agenda.—United Press.

EXPERTS FOR BOMBAY

CALCUTTA, May 31.

Dr. Meghnad Saha, Mr. A. K. Saha and Mr. K. D. Guha leave to-morrow for Bombay to attend the National Planning Committee meeting to be held there on June 4.

Prof. G. C. Ghosh who is now in Simla will start from there.—United Press.

Malaviya Undergoes Medical Treatment

CALCUTTA, May 31.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was examined by Dr. Ajit Bose today. During his stay in Calcutta for four or five days more Malaviyaji will undergo medical treatment after which he will proceed to Ranchi for taking rest there.—United Press.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's Health

CALCUTTA, May 31.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is progressing slowly, and it is expected that he will be perfectly fit to walk in a few days. If that materialises, the Maulana hopes to attend the forthcoming Working Committee and the A.I.C.C. meetings.—United Press.

ARAB HIGH COMMITTEE'S DEMANDS

Palestine Must Become An Independent State Within Arab Union

BEIRUT, May 31

The Arab High Committee, supporters of the Grand Mufti, has issued a statement rejecting in categorical terms the Government's White Paper, on Palestine and refusing all co-operation with Britain.

The statement declares that the White Paper does not realise Arab aspirations. The Government's policy is obscure and that the promised independence subject to such conditions has become illusory.

The statement insists on complete stoppage of Swedis immigration and sale of land to Jews and demands that Palestine should become an Independent state within an Arab union.—Reuter.

BELGIAN CONGO INDIANS SEE SARDAR

Will Meet Gandhiji And Rajen Babu At Bombay

BOMBAY, May 31.

Representatives of the Indian Association in Usumbura (Belgian Congo) waited on Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to-day and acquainted him with the condition of Indians in the Mandated Territory of Ruanda Urundi.

The representatives propose to meet Mahatma Gandhi and Babu Rajendra Prasad, when they come to Bombay. A tour of India to educate public opinion is also contemplated by the representatives.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

MOLOTOV CALLS OFF JAPANESE BLUFF

MOSCOW, May 31.

M. Molotov mentioned the improvement of Russo-Polish relations. Turning to the Far East, he ridiculed Japanese threats to Outer Mongolia and declared, "there is a limit to all this nonsense. It is time the Japanese cease all provocations. We will defend Outer Mongolian border like our own". Referring to M. Stalin's declaration that the U. S. S. R. would help nations struggling for independence, M Molotov admitted that the Soviet Union was giving practical help to China. He concluded amid a storm of applause "the U. S. S. R. is not what it was in 1922. Some of our neighbours cannot understand this. The reactionary Japanese should know that they cannot intimidate us with threats. Soviet rights are and will be defended." The Parliament unanimously approved the declaration and adjourned sine die.—Reuter.

HOW PARIS VIEWS IT

PARIS, May 31.

Official French circles are not dismayed by M. Molotov's reserved attitude to the latest Anglo-French proposals. They express the opinion that an agreement is certain and the matters remaining for discussion are points in detail. The official Soviet reply is expected to-morrow.—Reuter.

TURKISH JOURNALISTS IN LONDON

LONDON, May 31.

An interesting programme has been arranged for six well-known Turkish journalists who with their wives arrived London yesterday on visit to England as guests of British Council.—Reuter.

Mass Satyagraha At Aurangabad

ARYAN LEAGUE DECIDES TO STIFFEN MOVEMENT

Plan To Enrol Women Volunteers: Voluntary Levy For Sinews Of War

NEW DELHI, May 31.

THE Working Committee of the International Aryan League at their meeting to-day adopted a resolution reiterating the nature and scope of the Arya Samaj movement in Hyderabad which, far from being directed against the personal or dynastic sovereignty of the Nizam or against the Muslims aimed only at securing religious and cultural liberty.

The Committee regretted the recent unfortunate incident at Sholapur, leading to loss of some lives. Though it is satisfied that no responsibility attaches to the Sholapur Arya Satyagraha Samiti for the incident, it placed on record that those volunteers who ran from the camp in excitement departed from the high ideals of the Satyagraha suffering and sacrifice, which the Arya Samaj had definitely set for itself in the struggle.

It regretted also the District Magistrate's order asking the Arya Satyagrahis to quit Sholapur within twelve hours, characterising the same as "drastic and unjust" and it hoped that the Government would now revise the order.

APPEAL TO VICEROY

The Committee appealed to the Viceroy as the Representative of the Paramount Power for his intervention in securing the elementary religious and cultural rights of the Aryas in Hyderabad.

WOMEN VOLUNTEERS

While appreciating the persistent demand of the Arya ladies for permission to offer Satyagraha, the Committee felt reluctantly at the present stage to give them permission and asked them to organise and get enlisted as volunteers.

In view of the Satyagraha movement being likely to be prolonged, the Committee appealed to the Aryas to impose on themselves a voluntary tax on their monthly incomes at the rate of one anna per rupee and directed the provincial organisations to fix a definite quota of men and money.

The recent Punjab Government warning, the Committee thought, was calculated to muzzle particularly the Arya Samaj Press, and therefore recorded its protest against it.—United Press.

MASS SATYAGRAHA ON JUNE 5

Big Batch Of Aryas To Aurangabad

MANMAD, May 31.

Every train from North India brings batches of Arya Satyagrahis who now number nearly 200. Arrangements are being made to give a grand reception to Mahasay Krishna, the Sixth Dictator who is arriving here tomorrow morning. With him are arriving 350 Satyagrahis.

Mahashaya Krishna is proceeding to Aurangabad on June 5 by the 12-55 p.m. train with 250 Satyagrahis. Another batch of volunteers is proceeding to the same destination the same day by the morning train.

Over one thousand volunteers are scheduled to offer Satyagraha that day: 150 from Pusad, 50 from Ahmednagar, 150 from Yeoola and the others from Beswada, Chanda and Sholapur.

Swami Swatantranandji who is in charge of the Satyagraha Samiti announces that [illegible] continues, as before, to be the headquarters of the Samiti and the other centres will function under Sholapur. He further announces that no Jathas should be sent to Pusad after June 5. According to a message received here, Jathas of one hundred each are on their way here from Patna, Ajmer and Kaithal.—United Press.

DELHI'S SEND OFF TO SIXTH DICTATOR

Increasing Support To Arya Satyagraha

NEW DELHI, May 31.

Nearly 50,000 people thronged the Gandhi Grounds last night to hear Mahashey Krishna, the sixth "dictator" of the Arya Satyagraha, who addressed a public meeting held under the auspices of about 20 Arya Samaj organisations of Delhi. A large number of addresses were presented to him. He was presented with purses also amounting to about Rs. 10,000.

Welcoming Mahashey Krishna on behalf of the women Shrimati Vidyavati Visharad declared that if the Nizam Government persisted in their present repressive policy, the women who so far abstained from participating in the Satyagraha, would participate in it for religious freedom.

Replying Mahashey Krishna said that the conditions in the Indian States verged on mediævalism but those in Hyderabad were the worst. He referred to an order passed by the Hyderabad State authorities on certain workers, who wanted to observe Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, requiring them to furnish security for good behaviour. He quoted from the autobiography of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru where he has stated that even the elementary rights of the Hyderabad Subjects are not secure.

The speaker said that the Satyagraha was going to be stronger and stronger day by day and Sikhs, Sanatanists and Jains had pledged their whole-hearted support to it. He added that Master Tara Singh, Sikh leader, had assured that the Akalis were prepared to send Jathas to Hyderabad.—United Press.

CITY'S RECEPTION TO SATYAGRAHA LEADER

Mahashaya Krishna Editor "Daily Pratap" of Lahore, the sixth dictator of Hyderabad Satyagraha is arriving on [illegible]

(Continued on page [illegible])

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——). "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

26. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted an accomplished virgin or a young widow for marriage, by a foreign-returned youth, occupying a responsible Government Post. Write with particulars to Box No. 11849, "Bombay Chronicle."

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted a Lady teacher to teach English S.T.C. preferred. Apply Shree Nootan Kelavni Mandir, Chawpaty. (11844)

Wanted Women Teachers for Shree Vithal Kanya Vidyalay at Nadiad, able to teach Mathematics, General Sciences, Music, and Drawing upto Vinit or Matric classes through Gujerati. Apply to the Principal with credentials and qualifications. (325)

Wanted—A Hindi B.A., B.T., to teach English History and Geography. Apply with testimonials to the Secretary, the Marwari Commercial High School, Gazdar Street, Bombay 2. (11838)

Applications with testimonials stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary are invited so as to reach the Principal before 10th June, 1939, for the posts of lecturers in Persian and in Ardhamagadhi at M. T. B. College, Surat. The appointment will be upto 31st March 1940 in the first instance. (221)

62. TO BE LET.

To Be Let at Junction of Dukerwadi and Chirabazar, Block (1 Drawing Room and 2 Rooms) with latrine and bathroom independent. Rent Rs. 55. Apply to Madhowji Thakersey Sons, 18, Sir Phirozesha Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. (11836)

63. TO BE SUBLET

A well equipped Dispensary at Kalbadevi to be sub-let. Box 11850, "Bombay Chronicle."

68. FLATS TO LET

To Be Let Modern Flats availabie at Raj Mahal. Rent moderate. Near Churchgate Rly. Station. Apply to the Manager within. (11835)

111. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Mlle. Marcelle French Teacher, Western Breeze, First Floor left Colaba Causeway. Bombay. (11818)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

G. I. P. RLY.

RATE CIRCULARS.

Two new Rate Circulars viz., Special Rate Circular No. 11 and Foreign Rate Circular No. 3 of 1939, are being issued to-day.

Particulars may be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay or stations.

326.

NOTICE.

H. H. THE MAHARANI CHIMNABAI SAHEB GAEKWAD SCHOLARSHIP TRUST FUND.

The Trustees of the above fund propose to give some scholarships for the year 1939-1940 to deserving Hindu Girls, who are studying in High Schools, Arts, Science and Medical Colleges in the Baroda State or in Bombay Presidency (excepting Sind and other Indian States).

Applications must be in prescribed form which can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary and should be sent to him duly filled in by the 10th July, 1939.

B. C. LELE,
Hon. Secretary.

Dated 29-5-1939.
Kothi Building, Baroda.

327.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. Nooruddin Mahomedbhoy Doriwala is no longer in our service from 29-5-39. We are not responsible for any dealings with him as from this date.

YAHYA & CO.
109-111 Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

11841

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Jain College, Ambala: Admission to the First Year Class begins 27th May and continues up to 6th June. Healthy locality, beautiful and extensive playgrounds, staff highly qualified. Excellent Hostel arrangements. Expenses lowest. Concessions and Stipends for deserving students. Apply immediately to Principal. (11843)

Every day the world moves on— Can you afford to stand Still? Expert Individual Tuition in Shorthand Typewriting, Accountancy Banking, Secretarial Practice, Costing, Office Routine and Correspondence etc. Posts guaranteed. The New Term commences from 1st June 1939. Apply Lentin's Commercial College 39 Meadows Street. (11846)

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, (Recognised by Government). Recorded last year the highest percentage of successful candidates in the Province ever since the U. P. Government started conducting the examination for the Overseer's Certificate. I, II, and IV positions were held by the candidates from this school. Matriculates should apply now for the July Session 1939 on the prescribed form which can be had with the Prospectus free from the Principal. (307)

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (157)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for Silk and Woollen goods on liberal terms apply to see Sham Lal Menrai Inspector Jeetakar-wadi Room No. 17, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay. (11721)

Public Notices

FROM 1st June, 1939, CHEAP RETURN TICKETS will be issued between:

BOMBAY

V. T., BYCULLA, DADAR

AND

HOWRAH (CALCUTTA),

via NAGPUR & via NAINI

(both ways) at the following fares:

CLASS.	Via NAGPUR.	Via NAINI.
First	Rs. 191-11-6	Rs. 203-8-6
Second	Rs. 95-15-6	Rs. 101-13-6
Inter	Rs. 58-8-6	Rs. 61-8-6

These tickets will be available for completion of return journey for 30 DAYS from date of issue.

G.I.P.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.
As modified up to date

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified up to date, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the third day of July, 1939 or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the public street known as DeLisle Road between Tulsi Pipe Line and the foot of DeLisle Road over-bridge north approach.

A plan of this street showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the office of the City Engineer Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1939.

M. D. BHAT,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
310.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

Re: Estate of BOMANJI FARDUNJI BHARUCHA alias BOMANJI FARDUNJI JIVATA ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Bomanji Fardunji Bharucha alias Bomanji Fardunji Jivata, deceased, late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, residing at the time of his death at Vania Wadi, 3rd Lane, Dhobi Talao, who died at Bombay, on or about the 15th day of December, 1938 and the Letters of Administration of whose estate having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay were granted on the 29th day of May, 1939, to Cawasji Fardunji Bharucha alias Cawasji Fardunji Jivata of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrator at their Office at 109, Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Fort, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time, the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated the 31st day of May, 1939.

NARIMAN & CO.,
Administrator's Attorneys.
324.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

State Engineer's Office, P.W.D. Junagadh (Kathiawar).

67,000 Roshni Glasses or so are to be sold by Public Auction on Monday the 26TH JUNE, 1939, at 9.00 A.M. in the P.W.D. Stores, Junagadh. Those who desire to purchase the same are requested to be present at the place and time specified. The materials are lying in the P. W. D. Stores, Junagadh and can be seen during working hours.

State Engineer,
Junagadh State.
308.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 1449 of 1937

SHANKERLAL RAMCHANDRA AGARWALLA .. Plaintiff.
vs.
RAMCHANDRA GANPAT AGARWALLA and another. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to Consent Decree dated 27th June, 1938 and Judge's Order, dated 19th December, 1938 and Judge's Order dated 5th April 1939 the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises at Poona on SATURDAY, the 10th June, 1939, at 2 p.m. (S.T.).

PARTICULARS

Bungalow No. 148, situate at Main Street Poona, and bounded on the East and West by the Government Road on the South by a lane and beyond that the boundary of Bungalow No. 149 and on the North by a bungalow No. 147 and barbers houses.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. DHARAMSI DINKARRAU and NANDLAL, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 6-10, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of April, 1939.

G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Commissioner.
(306)

MINERVA

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW ONLY
NEW THEATRES'
PURAN BHAKTA
Starring: KUMAR
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2048 OF 1927.

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO, ... Plaintiffs.
vs.
JAN MAHOMED HAJI ABDULLA MIYA KHANDWANI, ... Defendant.
To
JAN MAHOMED HAJI ABDULLA MIYA KHANDWANI, the Defendant abovenamed,

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have taken out a Chamber Summons on 29th May, 1939, for an order to restore on the file of the Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay the reference under the Decree Absolute for Sale herein dated 21st day of June, 1928, for directing the Receiver to hand over possession to the Plaintiffs of the immovable properties, situate at Durga Street, Mahim and purchased by them at the Auction Sale held by the Commissioner, for authorising the said Commissioner to execute the Conveyance and other necessary documents to complete the sale. And the hearing of the said Summons has been fixed for Friday the 16th June 1939 at 11 A.M. (Standard Time) before the sitting Judge in Chambers.

Affidavit of Crescencio Lobo dated 29th May 1939 will be used in support of the Summons.

Dated this 31st day of May, 1939.

MAZAGONWALLA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

309.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY
for one day only Bombay Talkies'
SAVITRI
Starring: DEVIKA RANI
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
PLAZA
TO-DAY: "VIDYAPATI"

THE CAPITOL
TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW
AT 4-45, 7-30 & 10 P.M.
NEW THEATRES'
Raj Rani Mira
with
SAIGAL, SANYAL, KHOTE
PRITHVIRAJ
FROM SATURDAY:
SANT TUKARAM
BRAND NEW COPY

The Spirit of Indian Ideals of Life
is most marvellously reflected in this great Social from NEW THEATRES'
"BARI-DIDI"
Starring:
MOLINA, PAHARI SANYAL, NAWAB, MENAKA
THIRD Glorious Week
ROXY
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

"THEY SHALL HAVE BREAD"

Munshi's Scheme Of Children's Colony At Chembur Is Bound To Work As Social Miracle

In the course of his Broadcast Talk on "They Shall Have Bread" on Tuesday, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, said:—

In opening the conference convened by him to consider afresh the problem of destitute and delinquent children in the City of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Home Minister put four questions before the conference:—(a) Whether the efforts made so far were adequate and effective? (b) Whether our outlook had been proper? (c) What should be the proper outlook? and (d) What further steps should be taken to solve the problem?

It was apparent that it would not be possible to treat the destitute or the beggar child all by himself, the adult beggar also has to be brought in. Fortunately, we have some data and expert opinion to guide us. In the course of last 20 years and more, no less than four important committees have tried to understand and tackle the beggar problem, but it is rather curious that after 20 years deliberations, the problem is as acute as it was ever, if not much worse. And yet very fine work has been done since the enforcement of the Children Act 12 years ago. The trouble has been that though many attempts have been made to clarify the issue involved in the beggar problem difficulty and there have been frequent discussions in the Municipality and in the Legislative Councils and in the press, everyone urges somebody else to take action and nothing really effective could be done, whilst the ranks of beggars have increased owing to the abnormal agricultural, industrial and economic situation and the absence of adequate funds and trained workers for social work. The Municipality looks to Government to move in the matter, the public blames the police for inaction, the police complains about the magistracy, the magistracy points out the weaknesses in law and refers to the lack of suitable institutions and the short-sighted policy of charitable trusts, which although intended to mitigate the nuisance, too frequently only intensify it. We have to realise that the whole problem cannot be solved by one stroke of the pen, but a start can be made, if all the bodies co-operate and are supported by Government and spirited, generous and well-informed public opinion.

Thanks to the initiative taken by the Hon. Mr. Munshi, all these separate entities have been brought together and the future prospects of tackling the problem are hopeful.

But the problem is vast and has to be tackled from all angles. First, let us deal with the legislation necessary to tackle it. Certain amount of piecemeal legislation about beggars exists in one form or another. But none of these make beggary completely illegal.

MUNSHI'S PLAN

Further it was realised that the Children Act dealt only with children upto the age of 16, that is to say, that boys and girls who had probably their first chance in life when they entered the compound of the Umarkhadi Children's Home, had to be let loose, unprotected and unprovided for in an unkind world of poverty, temptation and victimization with nothing but starvation facing them or in the alternative taking to begging, thieving, or living an immoral life as a profession. Surely, this state of affairs needed immediate grappling with. The third problem that experience brought to our notice was that all the institutions were in the City. The expenses of a City institution and the children brought up in a city atmosphere getting city-minded and getting city habits, are far more than the expenses of an ordinary life in a village from where mostly the children come. Mr. Munshi therefore realising the responsibility of Government convened two or three conferences and brought to their notice the critical stage at which our social problem had reached and emphasised the need of whole-hearted and intelligent co-operation of all those concerned in social welfare.

Government were prompt in doing their part of the duty. They have given free of charge 130 acres of land at Chembur for the accommodation of at least about 1,000 children. 60 village home each accommodating 16 children and their supervisor will be built on the village lines; 50 will be for boys and 10, to start with, for girls and more will be built as and when required. Already 28 such homes are almost ready for occupation and within a month or two, what was a jungle and a forest will be a happy playground, an educational institute for no less than 300 boys. This I should point out is only the beginning. Government has not remained content with giving the 130 acres of land and in passing I should mention that 130 acres of land in Chembur compares rather favourably you will agree with me, with the 3 or 4 acres in the crowded locality of Umarkhadi. They have provided for a non-recurring grant of Rs. 2,00,000 for the buildings at Chembur and a recurring annual grant of Rs. 85,000 to meet the day to day expenditure. What a fine example to follow! We have now asked the Bombay Municipality to shoulder its share of responsibility in this matter. The work the Children's Aid Society is doing is 100 per cent municipal and State work and it is upto the Municipality to come out with a generous contribution to help us to cope with the work. I am confident that our appeal would not fall on deaf ears.

NOT A MERE DREAM

Then we want more money from the general public and as Mr. Munshi said in his first talk last month, we have already received promises from private donation of Rs. 70,000. Our needs are great, very great, very very great. It is not enough to build just a few homes for the housing of the boys. We have good well-thought-out, well-planned schemes for 3 school buildings for boys, one school building for girls and 2 workshops, hospital with 2 wards of 25 beds each fully equipped, 6 village colonies consisting of 12 to 15 grown-up boys with equipment etc., playground for 1,000 children with equipment, and building for stores, office, servants quarters, etc., etc. Will you call this an ambitious scheme? Perhaps. But it is a scheme which will not remain merely as a dream. Those who had seen the land at Chembur only three months ago and those who see it now, will realise how beautifully dreams come true. It is almost a miracle. When Mr. Munshi first dreamt aloud of his scheme last year in August, one saw heads shaking and one heard whispering comments "He is going too fast." He does not realise the difficulties. He will achieve nothing" and yet, my friends, within this short span of six months, Mr. Munshi's scheme has borne fruition. When most of these buildings are ready, proper vocational training will be given to the children to turn them out not as better equipped city loafers, but as useful craftsmen and as reliable workers in hard village uplift work. The vocations already in mind are spinning, carding and weaving on hand and powerlooms, carpentry, agriculture, dairying, shoe-making, tailoring, washing and masonry. There will be scope for all these as the number of boys and girls to be dealt with will run into four figures.

Mr. Munshi is the right man to make a proper approach to the problem. But he cannot act alone. He must have the backing of strong, solid mass of public opinion. Let us give it to him. The solution of the problem should not be delayed on score of financial stringency. Remember that in this problem, we are out to work for and help those of our younger brothers and sisters, those unfortunates, who cannot help themselves and remember the words of the great Christ: "For as much as ye have done it to the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

Delhi Workers Demand Release Of Politicals

Mr. Mian Fazle Karim, Secretary of Workers' League, Delhi, writes:—

Under the auspices of Workers' League, a public meeting was held at Subzimundi on May 28th evening, Srimati Chandoo Bibi presiding.

A resolution moved by Mr. Ajit Das Gupta demanding the immediate release of all political prisoners, particularly the M[illegible] and Garhkali prisoners and also requesting the Congress Working Committee to instruct the Congress Ministries to create constitutional dead-lock if the Government does not comply with the country's demand, was unanimously adopted in the meeting

JAIPUR, May 30—In order to secure experts for imparting training in handicrafts to villagers, the Rural Development Department, Jaipur State, have made arrangements with the jail authorities for the employment of released prisoners who have been specially trained in handicrafts during their imprisonment.

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra
on 17 April, 2017

The Day After
TO-MORROW
IN BOMBAY
TWO EVENTFUL EVENTS—
The ARRIVALS of

1. BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD
The New Congress President.
2. Ajanta's BANNED Picture

"The MILL OR MAZDUR"

Showing the ONLY WAY how to end the ETERNAL STRIFE between Capital & Labour and giving the KICK to the DRINK-HABIT!

Starring:
For the FIRST time TOGETHER
BIBBO
(The LOVELY 'Sagar' STAR)
JAYRAJ
(The HERO of 'Bombay Talkies' "BHABI")
NAYAMPALLY
(The ACE-VILLAIN)
BHUDO ADVANI
(The Popular 'SAGAR' Comedian).
AT YOUR FAVOURITE
IMPERIAL

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday

Syed Lal Syed Ramu, driver of a passenger bus (T—8743), was ordered to be released on bail at the Girgaum Court, when charged with rash driving.

It was stated that he knocked down a cyclist, on the Kandewadi Road yesterday morning.

Laxuman Gopal, an employee in a printing press, subsequently died at Balaram Hospital a few hours later.

Mohanlal Goculdas Shah, a piece-goods dealer in Sheik Memon Street, Bombay, who was charged under the Merchandise Marks Act with applying a false trade description to a piece of long cloth and selling it with the false description to Mr. G. B. Gadekar in Bombay, was held to be not guilty of the charge and ordered to be acquitted by Mr. I. N. Mehta at the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Tuesday.

Alleged Theft Of Taxi: Exciting Chase

A taxi was whisked away from the stand at Mathew Road during the early hours of this morning, while the driver was having a conversation with another driver.

Subsequently he saw it at Sandhurst Bridge and followed it in a car. Later he overtook it at Parak Street but it was stated that Marbaleshwar Baboo Salgaonkar, who was driving it with two other occupants in it, again made away. He would not stop even when a Police Constable asked him to stop.

Finally the taxi was brought to a stop at Queens Road, near the Charni Road Railway Station, by the taxi-owner who was all the while following it in a car.

Pending enquiries, Marbaleshwar was ordered to be released on bail at the Girgaum Court.

Charge Of Outrage Of Modesty Fails

Dhondu Dullabhji Rane, the brother of Parsaram Rane, a well-known social worker of Parel and Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union, was ordered to be acquitted by Mr. K. Thakore, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Joachim Alva defended the accused and Mr. D'Cunha, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution.

Arrest Of Alleged Gamblers

Receiving information about an alleged notorious Card-Gambler, Sub-Inspector J. K. Savant of the Anti-Gambling Squad raided yesterday at 11 p. m. a room on the third floor of Bhikubai Chandulal House, 2nd Bhoiwada Lane.

About a dozen pack of cards, hundreds of counters and Rs. 500 including marked coins were, it is alleged, seized by the police and the following persons were arrested.

1, Natverlal Gokuldas, (2), Mohanlal Gokuldas (brother of accused No. 1), (3) Dharshi Jivant (4) Shantilal Mangalchand, (5) Mathurdas Jankidas, (6) Narayan das Shamji, (7) Gopalji Sunderji, (8) Raishi Mulji, (9) Mathurdas Shivji, (10) Amratlal Mohanlal, (11) Amratlal Hemchand, (12) Tarachand Damji, (13) Bhuralal Chandrabhal, (14) Ramanlal Nathubhai (15) Hemchand Manji, (16) Maganlal Valbhji, (17) Jethalal Parbhudas, (18) Revashanker Virji.

All the above were placed before Mr. J. M. Barot, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, to-day and were bailed out and remanded upto 9th June.

SUTTA SUSPECT ARRESTED

Josef Murdekhai was arrested by Anti-Gambling Squad officer, J. K. Savant, on Monday in connection with sutta betting at Varsova Street, Ground floor of Haji Kasam Building in Nagpada section. He was placed before the Magistrate and bailed out. Several alleged sutta chits and Rs. 150 in cash including marked coins were seized.

Stabbed To Death Near Playhouse

Dilawar Gulam Mohammad was stabbed to death yesterday evening, while he was proceeding along Grant Road towards Playhouse.

It was stated that Saddick Mobat Khan and Sher Afzal Nawab along with two others intercepted Dilawar near U. P. Restaurant at Grant Road. The second accused, it is alleged, caught hold of the deceased by his arms and the first accused stabbed him in his neck with a knife. The third and the fourth accused were reported to be standing about 10 paces away from the scene of tragedy and shouted out "Maro", "Maro."

The victim was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died today.

All the accused were arrested on charge of murder and abetment and were produced at the Mazagaon Police Court.

Pending further investigations the accused were remanded into Police custody for a period of 14 days.

QUETTA EARTHQUAKE DAY

Prayers And Meetings Held

QUETTA, May 31.

"Quetta Earthquake Day" is being observed here with due solemnity. All civil and Government Offices have been closed and hartal is being observed throughout the city. Memorial services by different communities and commercial bodies are being conducted.

A public meeting was held here this morning under the chairmanship of Mr. Ishardas Tandon when prayers were offered in memory of those killed in the disaster of 1935.

Elaborate arrangements have been made by various public bodies to feed the poor.—A. P.

Poona Weather Summary

POONA, May 31.

Weather has been mainly dry except for a quarter of an inch of rain in Shillong. Day temperature were appreciably above normal in parts of north Madras coast.

Forecast: (Until the evening of first June). A few light thundershowers are likely in Assam, Bengal, Orissa and north Madras coast. Scattered dust or thunderstorms are also likely in Rajputana and Punjab.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 31-5-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —000 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 91.6 degrees 0.6 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 80.1 degrees 0.3 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 67 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 115 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 13 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 2

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 31-5-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 87.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.01 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.79 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1450 miles away with its epicentre at latitude 38.5 deg. North and longitude 73.0 deg. East in the Pamir plateau was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 15 hrs. 42 mts. (I.S.T.) on Tuesday, the 30th May 1939.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep H.M
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 35	17 15
	Mon.	Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m.

Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m.

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wesdnesday, 8-15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur

Departures from Juhu: Monday, and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 10-45 a.m.

Rs. 10,000 DAMAGE IN CITY BLAZE

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A devastating fire broke out in the early hours of this morning in a waste-cotton cleaning and storage godown at Mount Road, Mazagaon.

In spite of all the strenuous endeavours of a dozen fire engines damage to the extent of Rs. 10,000 is estimated to have been caused. It took the fire brigade an hour to bring the fire under control and another hour to extinguish it completely.

The property destroyed mostly consisted of cotton bales.

YOUR OLDEST AND RELIABLE FRIEND

All Wise People Need Me in MONSOON.
GUESS WHO I AM?

I AM
Marrott's Rain Coat.

Don't compare me with the Japanese, sold by Bazar dealers

See my MASTER'S NAME, label, before buying me.

Avoid worthless imitations.

K.C.MARROTT. INDIA'S PREMIER HOUSE FOR WATERPROOFS.
189, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

MEDIEVAL GRANDEUR
THE GLORY THAT WAS ANCIENT LANKA
—THE LAND OF GOLD!

and a thrilling episode of those times—
MAHALAXMI STUDIOS LTD. PRESENT

'Premsagar'

Directed by PT. NAROTTAM VYAS
★ KOKILA—
★ RAMPYARI—
★ INDUBALA—
★ PARESH BANERJI—

FROM SATURDAY THIRD JUNE AT
MINERVA

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Asad Ali Khan 7-50 Haidar Husain 7-55 Zohra Jan of Ambala 8-30 School Broadcast 1-0 p.m. Specimens from schools 6-10 Asad Ali Khan 6-25 Delhi Radio orchestra. 6-30 Putlibai 6-40 Sone Shahani 7-0 Shahnai solo 7-5 Zohra Jan of Ambala 7-15 Science and war by Ram Lall Verma 7-30 For villagers 8-15 Putlibai 8-30 Manohar 8-35 Asad Ali Khan 9-35 Afzal Husain 9-45 Matters of moment by Sir Abdul Qadir from (B B C) 10-0 Putlibai 10-15 Zohra Jan of Ambala 10-30 Late News

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. to 9-0 and 1-0 p.m. Popular selections 1-45 Waltz Time

60.48 meters (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-10 As in Delhi 1 6-10 Zohra Jan of Ambala 6-30 Asad Ali Khan 6-55 Ghulam Sabir 7-5 Putlibai 7-15 to 7-30 As in Delhi 1 7-30 Umra Zia Begam 8-0 Sone Shahani 8-15 to 9-45 As in Delhi 1 9-45 Zohra Jan of Ambala 10-0 Sarangi recital 10-10 Asad Ali Khan

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. to 9-0 and 1-0 p.m. to 2-0 As in Delhi 1

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-30 As in Delhi 1 7-30 to 8-15 As in Delhi 2 8-15 to 9-45 As in Delhi 1 9-45 to 10-0 As in Delhi 2 10-0 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 Santu Khan Qawwal and party 6-20 Ferozbai 6-35 Haidar Baksh 6-45 Roshanlal Bhatnagar 7-0 Santu Khan Qawwal 7-20 Ferozabai 7-40 Pt. Onkar Nath Thakur 7-45 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar 8-0 For countryside 8-30 Bhimpalasi 8-40 Santu Khan Qawwal and Party 9-35 Lawyer: by B. R. Puri 9-50 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar 10-5 Feroz Din 10-10 Ferozabai

Bombay—I Programme

224 metres (1,231 kc/s)

6-0 a.m. Keep fit 8-10 Musical variety 8-20 News in English 8-30 Thumris and geets 8-45 Classical music

12-30 p.m. Azambai of Kolhapur 1-0 Market rates 1-10 Mutual understanding 1-25 An Abhang 1-30 Music 3-30 Instrumental variety 4-20 Bhavgeets and duet 6-0 Master Ratnakant 6-15 Marathi duets 6-25 Sitar recital 6-35 Famous poem 6-40 Bhai Desa 7-0 Film review 7-15 Waman Rao Sadolikar 7-30 Commercial news 7-45 Agriculture: by B. S. Patel 8-0 Devotional song 8-10 Bombay Radio orchestra 8-15 Ap ka khat mila 8-30 to 8-45 March of time a feature programme reviewing important events all over the world in the month of May 8-45 to 8-55 G. M. Durrani, vocal music 8-35 G. M. news and announcements 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 News in English 9-35 Benny Goodman and his orchestra 10-10 Phyllis Jeffery contralto 10-20 Grace Belcourt 10-30 Epilogue

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. to 9-0 and 12-30 p.m. to 2-30 and 3-30 to 4-30 / As in Bombay 1

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 Bhai Desa 6-30 Gat Tora on Tabla 6-35 Waman Rao Sadolikar 6-55 Ebrahim 7-0 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1 7-15 Bhai Desa 7-30 to 9-35 As in Bombay 1 9-35 Bai Azambai 10-30 Epilogue

Trichy Programme

387 metres (758 kc/s)

2-0 p.m. Tiruvengadu P. Subramanya Pillai 2-15 Records 6-0 For villagers 6-30 A. K. Chinnikrishna Naidu and Party 7-0 Loveliness is godliness (Tamil) by Shrimati Lakshmi Bharati M.L.A 7-15 Echoes from filmland 7-30 K. A. Radhakrishna Pillai: vocal 8-0 Violin and Piano 8-15 K. A. Radhakrishna Pillai vocal 8-45 Venugana Palladam Sanjeeva Rao Flute

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc-s)

10-30 a.m. Song Writers on Parade. 12-30 p.m. Erwin Klein and his Vienese Quartette. 1-30 For you, Madam 1-45 Musical Interval. 2-0 Devotional Songs. 5-0 Variety. 6-10 Hena Banerjee 6-25 Ramala Mazumdar. 6-40 Jiten Das Gupta. 6-50 Shyamal Kumar Dutt. 7-0 Parula Chakravarti. 7-20 Abdul Aziz Khan. 7-40 Dipali Talukdar. 8-5 Science and Civilization: Talk (Bengali). 9-10 Violin Recital. 9-25 Vocal Interlude. 9-30 Mary, Queen of Scots: by Lucy Howie. 9-45 Bertram Magnoni. 10-15 Czech Philharmonic Orchestra.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

10-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-10 p.m. As in Calcutta 1 6-10 For Countryside. 7-0 to 9-10 As in Calcutta 1. 9-10 Parula Chakravarti. 9-25 Akinchan Dutt. 9-45 For Assamese Listeners. 10-15 Hemanta Kumar Mukherjee

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

3-0 p.m. Muneerbai. 6-10 Monan Lal Kool. 6-25 Zohra Jan. 6-29 Rasoolanbai of Benares. 6-50 Instrumental Duet. 6-55 Ghazals. 7-10 Classical Music. 7-40 Compositions of Behzad. 7-50 Rasoolanbai of Benares. 8-0 Reference your letter, 6. 8-15 Surab aur Lucknow-ki-Thumri. 8-45 Readings from Fasana-i-Azad. 8-55 Sarangi Solo. 9-40 Mysteries of mind 5. 9-55 Munerbai. 10-10 Mohan Lal Kool. 10-25 Rasoolanbai of Benares.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. Life of Christ. 6-0 Carnatic Orchestra: Asaveri. 6-15 Shrimati T. R. Vedavalli: Vocal. 6-35 Carnatic Orchestra. 6-45 Shrimati S. P. Meenakshi: Vocal. 7-5 Carnatic Orchestra. 7-15 Joie-de-Vivre. Of Humanity: Talk (Telugu) by Hon. Mr. B. Sambamurthy. 7-30 V. S. Vedantam Iyengar of Tanjore: Vocal. 8-30 Light and Gay. 8-55 Man against himself: K. S. Ramaswami Sastry. 9-30 Comedy Harmonists. 9-40 Little Scotch. 10-0 Henry Cornaris and Connemara Hotel Dance Orchestra.

Madras—II Programme

60.38 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-0 p.m. As in Madras 1. 6-0 Chorus by A I R Artists. 6-15 Selection from Kasi Majili Kathalu. 6-25 Adhysama Ramayan Kirtan 6-30 Folk Dances: Talk (Telugu) by Ayyanki Krishnamurti. 6-40 Instrumental Melody. 6-45 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 Melodies for the Night. 10-0 K. Venkatarama Iyer of Salem: Violin.

Peshawar Programme

(Broadcast on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m. relaying Delhi programme from 8 p.m.).

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. Stratfords Diamond Jubilee: by W. Bridges-Adams. 7-45 Lucky Dip (Nineteenth Ed.). 8-30 Recital by B. B. C. Singers (Women's Voices). 9-0 Music for dancing with Victor Silvester. 9-30 News. 9-45 Matters of Moment by Sir Abdul Qadir. 10-0 Brahms. 10-25 Sports News and Market Notes.

BLOOD PRESSURE CORRECTED

"REAL LIFE" TESTIMONIALS FROM THE 'PHYLLOSAN' FILES

Mr. J. M. C. had suffered with ill-health for over two years and had almost given up hope of ever being a fit man again—then he took a ★ course of 'Phyllosan' and now, as he says, he is quite restored to health and energy. This is typical of the amazing effects of 'Phyllosan' tablets. For many years past thousands have been finding relief through this remarkable product from abnormal blood pressure, headaches, heart weakness, and lowered vitality. 'Phyllosan' tablets are prepared according to the formula of Dr. E. Buergi, Professor of Medicine at the University of Berne. 'Phyllosan' tablets contain no harmful drugs or animal products—their chief constituent is of vegetable origin and is described by scientists as "*the most wonderful substance in our world.*" 'Phyllosan' is invaluable in convalescence and in all cases of general weakness. Make up your mind to start a course of 'Phyllosan' to-day. Ask your chemist or storekeeper for a supply.

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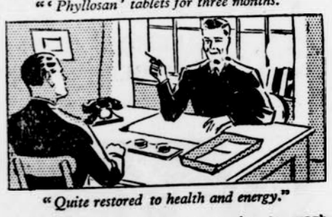

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Harwood League

RUDE SHOCK FOR GUNNERS

Caltex Snatch Narrow But Well-Deserved Victory

Cohen's Brilliant Custodianship Decides Issue

Caltex—who had been none too impressive in their opening League fixtures—having, only the other day, lost tamely to the B.E.S.T.—confounded Cooperage from speculators last evening by scoring a fine run away victory over the present league leaders—14th Heavy Battery R. A. The Gunners had hitherto won all their previous encounters by comfortable margins—and on the strength of their spectacular debut were being freely tipped—even at this early stage of the tournament—for Championship honours.

GUNNERS UNIMPRESSIVE

Though they still remain at the top of the League table—this unexpected reverse has made the Artillery's position not unassailable—and judging from the indifferent from shown by the Gunners last evening—it wouldn't be surprising if they are soon overhauled by either the "D" Company (South Lancs) or the B.E.S.T. For one thing, the Battery—if they at all wish to stabilise their present 'position' in the 'table'—will have to provide new 'line-mates' for McDermott. A weak half-back trio makes any team vulnerable—and unless Concar—whose methods of play are something more than 'questionable'—and Higgins—who is hopelessly slow on his feet—are given a rest—the R. A. do not carry the odds! Further—their quintette also needs reshuffling Smith failed to impress at right flank—frittering away chance after chance by not working up the pivotal passes—while Perry—another player who exploits unsportsmanlike tactics—was a hopeless failure at inside left.

COHEN'S INSPIRED CUSTODIANSHIP

In fairness to the Gunners, however, it must be said that they were singularly unfortunate in finding Cohen in one of his most inspired moods. The Caltex custodian—exhibiting brilliant footwork and perfect anticipation gave a sixty-minutes' object lesson in sound custodianship. Gathering shot after shot in 'uncanny' professional style—Cohen in his elegant goal keeping methods—reminded one of Potter—East Yorks' 'one-man-soccer-team.' Not to detract from the truly courageous performance of his team mates—Cohen was exclusively responsible for carrying the day for them. Of the countless saves he effected at least six were off, apparently 'unsaveable' shots—the one from Thorley—whose fine header sent in just on the wake of the recess whistle would have eluded even the most sure-footed class custodian—being nothing short of marvellous. Now for the evening's soccer:

R. A. OPEN WELL

Attacking right from the initial kick-off the Gunners definitely had the upper hand during the earliest stages of the game and Cohen was frequently called upon to exert his prowess—Burgess soon spelling danger—with his well-executed deceptive corner drives. The Caltex custodian—however—refused to be caught napping—and effectively frustrated the Battery's confident hopes of establishing an early lead.

On the other side—after Wilson had kicked out—Martin pounced upon the ball and dodging, Concar and Brack worked himself up into an advantageous position—but instead of taking aim himself he swung the ball on to Karunakar in fine style—but the latter—with only Drynan to beat—shot over in the most irresponsible manner.

CALTEX UNLUCKY

Caltex continued to press vigorously—and were distinctly unlucky not to score when in the 10th minute of play Maartenz—after having foiled Drynan—saw his fast rising shot strike the upright and rebound back into play. Rush clearing with a hefty kick—put McDermott in possession for the latter to tap the ballon to Smith—and Cohen had to bring all his powers of anticipation and judgment into play—to smother the right-winger's resultant hard low ground shot. Scrappy midfield play followed for the next five minutes—after which both the goals were alternately visited in quick succession. However, both the custodians were on tip-toes and in spite of the heavy pressure to which they were subjected—managed to keep their respective charges intact. The exchanges had hitherto been fairly even—as also the real scoring chances and a half-time sheet correctly indexed the run of play during the earlier period.

TAYLOR'S ALL-IMPORTANT GOAL

Resuming—the Gunners again got going from the kick-off and Thorley soon meant business—but the 'inspired' Cohen refused to budge an inch. Instead he kicked out just in time to enable Telang to work up a suitable 'opening'—before McDermoth could get on his track. The Caltex pivot—who had throughout been playing a flawless game—moved up a considerable distance and at the proper movement tapped the ball on to Maartenz—who in turn—redirected it to Taylor—for the latter to secure the all-important goal for his side—with a magnificent short-range corner flick—in the 5th minute after resumption (1-0). Shaken up by the unexpected reverse—the Artillery pulled themselves together and went all out for the equaliser—and with Caltex falling back—being obviously inclined to rest upon their laurels—the game from now on became a straight affair between the military quintette—helped by McDermott—on one side and Cohen, helped by no one, on the other. That the Battery were unable to score is as much a tribute to the winner's custodian's uncanny custodianship—as to their own unscientific and often unsportsmanlike approach-work.

PLAYER TURNED OFF

Some of the R. A.'s players had all along been resorting to questionable tactics—but during the closing stages of the game—play on their part deteriorated to such an extent that the referee was forced to give marching orders to one of the military halfbacks. After Caltex had put in a couple of promising quintette efforts—(which however didn't materialise, due as much to their own 'over-enthusiasm' as that of the referee—who appropriately enough refused to recognise the existence of the linesmen!)—the soldiers made one last great effort through McDermott who ran down all on his own dodging defender after defender—but with only Cohen to beat—he sent the spectators gasping by putting over from five yards range—and full time came with the Artillery a well and truly beaten side.

RESULT

CALTEX 1 Goal.
14th HEAVY BATTERY R.A. Nil.

THE TEAMS WERE

CALTEX: Cohen, Wilson and Corton; Gibson, Telang and Middlecoat; Martin, Smith, Maartenz, Taylor and Karunakar.

14th HEAVY BATTERY R. A.: Drynan, Rush and Brack; Concar, McDermott and Higgins, Smith, Lord, Thorley, Perry and Burgess.

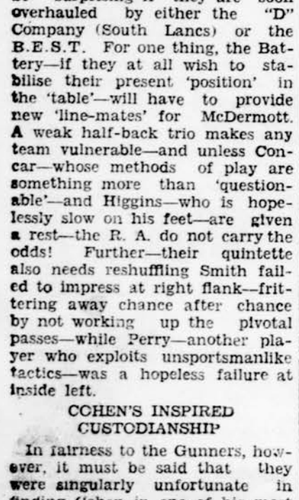
REFEREE: Mr. Haworth.

TO-DAY'S MATCH (COOPERAGE)

6 p.m.:—B.E.S.T. vs. South Lancs "A".

How The Teams Stand

Teams	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts.
Royal Artillery	4	3	1	—	9	2	6
"D" Coy. South Lancs	2	2	—	—	6	2	4
B.E.S.T.	3	2	1	—	6	5	4
Caltex	4	1	1	2	3	3	4
"A" Coy. South Lancs.	2	1	1	—	1	2	2
Bombay Gymkhana	4	—	2	2	1	4	2
Y.M.C.A.	2	—	1	1	2	5	1
South Kanara	3	—	2	1	4	9	1



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ARYAN SATYAGRAHA AND BENGAL LEADERS

(Continued from page 1.)

2nd in Bombay by Calcutta Mail at Victoria Terminus, with a party of 1,000 volunteers.

He will be received by the Arya Samaj Hindu Mahasabha, Punjab Hindu Association, and several other bodies at the Station. From the V. T. a procession will be taken in his honour passing through the important streets of Bombay will terminate at Hyderabad Samiti's office.

A public meeting will be held on the 2nd evening at Chowpatty at 6-30 p.m. when purses and addresses will be presented to the Hyderabad Satyagraha Leader.

The sixth dictator will offer Satyagraha with 1,500 volunteers on June 5 from Pusad. Special train has been booked and all volunteers are requested to give their names who want to go with the Dictator on the 5th, to the Secretary, Hyderabad Arya Satyagraha Samiti, Kakadwadi, Bombay.

Memorial To Be Submitted To Viceroy

CALCUTTA, May 31

Mr. S. Chandra, Secretary of the Aryan Defence Committee of the International Aryan League, who has come here to acquaint the leading Hindus of Bengal with the real state of affairs regarding the Arya Samajists and Hindus in Hyderabad State, met Sir P. C. Ray, Sir Nilratan Sircar, the Maharaja of Mymensingh, Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, Dr. Shyama Prashad Mukherjee, Mr. N. C. Sen, (Mayor) Dr. Radhakumud Mukherjee and others all of whom expressed their sympathy and concern for the grievances and disabilities of the Aryans and Hindus in the State. They also put their signatures to the memorial to be submitted to H. E. the Viceroy requesting him to intervene in Hyderabad affairs.

Mr. Chandra proposes to see Pandit Malaviya tomorrow morning and Dr. Rabindranath Tagore in this connection.—United Press

"UNFOUNDED REPORT"

Arya Satyagraha Still Continues

Sjt. Sudhvkar, Arya Pratinidhisabha, Delhi, wires:—

The news published in certain papers that the Aryan League has decided to suspend Arya Satyagraha is entirely unfounded, misleading and mischievous. The League's attitude remains unchanged and in furtherence thereof Mahashe Krishna, the Sixth Dictator, is offering Satyagraha with over 1,000 volunteers on 5th June.

INDEPENDENCE, THE ONLY REMEDY

MORADABAD, May 30.

"Neither Hindus nor Muslims can drive each other out of the country; both will have to find their graves in this very soil. It is, therefore, both foolish and regrettable that they should fight among themselves on supposed religious, political and economic grounds", said Maulana Hussain Ahmed addressing the Agra Province Jamiat-ul-Ulema Conference.

The Maulana warned Hindus and Muslims not to render themselves susceptible to the "pernicious and poisonous effects of the League, Mahasabha and British propaganda". The only remedy for their present ills lay in achieving independence and that could not be done without strengthening the hands of the Congress by joining it in large numbers.

Before the session concluded, Maulana Ahmed Saeed and Maulana Nuruddin Behari addressed the Conference. Maulana Ahmed Saeed appealed to the Muslims to join the Jamiat and the Congress. Maulana Nuruddin Behari vehemently criticised office acceptance by the Congress, which, he maintained, was responsible for the present rift among Congressmen. He blamed the Congress High Command for turning the Congress into a hotbed of personal jealousies and ambitions and advised Congress Ministers to resign forthwith in order to end heartburning.—A.P.

News From America

No Progress In Art Without Freedom

ROOSEVELT DENOUNCES FASCISM - - - GERMAN-JAPANESE NAVAL BASES NEAR CANADA - - - NAZI SPIES IN SOUTH AMERICA

(News Press Service)

NEW YORK (By Air Mail).

Dedicating the new building of the Museum of Modern Art here, President Roosevelt, speaking from Washington over a nation-wide radio hook-up, denounced fascism as the enemy of culture and asserted that "the arts that ennoble and refine life flourish only in the atmosphere of peace."

Pointing to the war threats of aggressor nations abroad, although refraining from mentioning them by name, the President declared that "the arts cannot thrive except where men are free to be themselves and to be in charge of the discipline of their own energies and ardours. The conditions for democracy and for art are one and the same. What we call liberty in politics results in freedom of the arts." Very pointedly he remarked that "a world turned into a stereotype, a society converted into a regiment, a life translated into a routine, makes it difficult for either art or artists to survive."

British Embassy Invites

Thirteen hundred invitations to the June 8 garden party for the King and Queen of Great Britain have been issued by the British Embassy. The fact that only 400 of these were addressed to persons not residing in Washington indicates that Washington officialdom and representatives from other embassies will comprise the bulk of the guests. Regardless of the weather the party will be held and, since the Embassy building is not large enough to accommodate the invited personages, shelter tents will be provided on the adjoining grounds in the event of rain. Lady Lindsay, wife of the British Ambassador, prepared the invitation list.

Secret Japanese Naval Bases

The Canadian Government has discovered that fishing villages established by Japanese nationals on the British Columbian coast are in reality secret naval bases functioning under the direction of the Japanese war department. This was the gist of an address made in Massachusetts by Frederick George Scott, Canon of Quebec Cathedral. It was also reported that the Canadian military authorities are investigating rumours that Germany has established secret air and fuel bases in Labrador.

Nazi Spies In South America

Underground sources in Berlin report that a conference held there last month of all Nazi officials operating in South America disclosed the striking fact that "circumstances had become worse for the Nazi agents in South America." The conference was presided over by Herr Bohle, Under-Secretary of State in the Foreign Office, who assured the agents that additional personnel from the ranks of Spanish Fascist organizations who had aided in Franco's victory would be assigned to South America for propaganda work.

CYCLONE HAVOC AT VIRAMGAM

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, May 31.

A message from Viramgam says that due to terrific cyclone accompanied with rain, the roofs of several houses have blown off and numerous trees uprooted. A tragedy was enacted when roof of the old custom office building crashed upon three women, out of which two died instantly and one is admitted to hospital in a precarious condition.

NO GRANT FOR AYURVEDA

Bengal Government's Attitude

CALCUTTA, May 31.

It is understood that the Bengal Government have refused to sanction the recurring grant of Rs. 12,000 to the State Faculty of Ayurveda in Bengal, which Faculty prayed for the grant on the ground that their work had increased to a considerable extent.

It is also understood that the Government are considering the question of establishing a State Faculty of Unani and decided to convene a Conference of Hakeems for the purpose.—United Press.

PREPARING FOR FEDERATION?

Rulers And Ministers To Meet At Tikamgarh

JHANSI CITY, May 31.

The Associated Press understands that a meeting of the Central Indian States Rulers and Ministers will take place on June 3, at Tikamgarh.

It is further understood that the Conference will consider 'inter alia', proposals of the Resident of the C. I. States, Mr. Fitze, regarding unification of police, excise, forest and other departments and creation of a Common High Court. It will be recalled that a similar conference held at Nowgong in March demanded more time to consider proposals. It is expected that this time the conference would finally determine its attitude regarding their proposals.—A.P

WELLINGTON.—The New Zealand Government's 36,00,000 sterling internal four per cent Loan has been fully subscribed. The money will be used for public works and general development purposes, including capital expenditure.—Reuter.

PROHIBITION IN BROACH

To Come Into Force From August Next?

SURAT, May 31.

It has been learnt that Government is considering to declare Broach District as Madyyanishedh area from 1st August next.

MAJESTIES FOR VANCOUVER

VICTORIA, May 31.

Their Majesties left in a steamer for Vancouver at 10-20 a.m. local time.—Reuter.

LORD NUFFIELD'S CHALLENGE

Britain Ready For Emergencies

LONDON, May 31

Lord Nuffield speaking at a luncheon at the Newzealand Society reiterated the prophesy which he made during his recent tour of Australia and South-Africa that there would be no war, and said that he could not conceive at this moment that anyone would be so foolish as to generate war.

"If there is anyone who wants a fight", he said, "now is the time we are ready in this country, I can tell you, to meet any contingency", he only hoped that Britain's preparedness would never be required—Reuter

BAER READY FOR FRAY

NEW YORK, May 31

Max Baer who fights Lon Nova at the Yankee Stadium on Thursday is satisfied with his physical condition and answers doubtors who call him veteran with "what about Fitzsimmons, who is still a headliner when past forty: I am only thirty". Baer has trained seriously, and his manager says that Baer has not smoked for seven weeks.—Reuter

SANGOLA AGRICULTURISTS' CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent)

SHOLAPUR, May 30.

The Sangola Taluka Agriculturists' Conference will be held under the auspices of Sjt. Sane Guruji Editor "Congress" Amalner, on June 6th at Kadalas. Most of the prominent leaders of the District will assemble. The agriculturists who will witness the Conference will offer meals freely.

RIGHT TO CARRY ON ANTI-WAR PROPAGANDA

Bombay Citizens' Meeting Demands Bengal Government To Withdraws Prosecutions Against Batliwala And Lohia

A resolution condemning the Bengal Ministry for arresting Mr. S. S. Batliwala and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia on charges of sedition and urging it to withdraw the prosecutions was adopted at a meeting of the citizens of Bombay, held at Napoo Hall, Matunga, on Wednesday night.

The meeting which was held under the joint auspices of the "F" and "D" Ward District Congress Committees, the Bombay Trade Union Congress and the Civil Liberties Union, was presided over by Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi and was addressed by Mr. B. T. Ranadive, Dr. K. B. Menon, Mr. J. C. Maitra, Dr. Nair and others.

Mr. Jinabhai Joshi in the course of his speech said that Dr. Lohia and Mr. Batliwala had been arrested for making anti-war speeches. He could not understand how preaching war-resistance could be construed as sedition. By invoking the use of section 124 A, which should by now have been dead as a dodo, the Huq Ministry had revealed its reactionary character.

The Congress, however, had made its position perfectly clear, and India would have nothing to do with an imperialist war.

ATTACK ON CIVIL LIBERTY

Mr. B. T. Ranadive moved a resolution condemning the arrests as an attack on the Civil Liberty of the people and expressly on the right of the Indian people to carry on Propaganda against an Imperialist war. The resolution also condemned the Huq Ministry for its persistence in repression and urged it to withdraw the prosecutions.

Mr. Ranadive, in moving the resolution, pointed out that many prominent Indians had before now been prosecuted under section 124 A; but never yet had anybody been prosecuted under that section for preaching against war.

REPRESSIVE LAWS

Dr. K. B. Menon in seconding the resolution reviewed the position of Civil Liberties in India since the advent of Provincial autonomy. He pointed out that both in the Congress and non-Congress provinces repressive laws, including the Criminal Law Amendment Act, were still on the Statute-book. But as far as the Congress Provinces were concerned, there was a feeling of safety, that the powers conferred by the various repressive laws would not be used abitrarily and recklessly; in the non-Congress Provinces this sense of security was lacking.

THREAT OF SATYAGRAHA

JHANSI, May 31.

According to a message from Samthar State (C.I.) state the State Prajamandal has passed a resolution seeking permission from the Standing Committee of the States' People's Conference to re-start Satyagraha, as in the opinion of the Mandal the Ruler had not respected an understanding arrived at between him and the Mandal, after the suspension of the Satyagraha. It will be recalled that Satyagraha in the Samthar State was suspended two months back on the advice of Gandhiji—A. P.

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THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.
NOTICE.
The s. s. "KALAVATI" will sail for Mormugao direct leaving Prince's Dock at 5 P. M. to-morrow, 1st June, 1939 and will take passengers for that port.
KILLICK NIXON & CO., Agents.
100, Frere Road, Bombay, 31st May, 1939. Tel. No. 25061.
Prince's Dock Office Tel. No. 24086.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Shud 13, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 12, 1358
Parsi: Adar 29, 1208
Hightide: 11-49 23-52
Lowtide: 4-53 17-59
Sunrise: 6h 1m
Sunset: 7h 12m

Saturday, June 3.

S. S. 'Comorin' with London mails, sails at 1 p.m.
Bombay University: Intermediate Arts Examination Results (old and new) 3 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

JASSAWALLA—Bai Bachubai Rustomjee Jassawalla, widow of the late Mr. Rustomjee Nowrosjee Jassawalla, daughter of the late Mr. Ardeshir Cowasjee Rustomframroza and sister of Bai Shirinbai Jijibhoy Nicholson and late Bai Shirinbai Burjorjee Jassawalla, Aged 66. Died Wednesday afternoon. Funeral to-day at Jassawalla Bungalow, Warden Road, Bombay at 8 a.m. (S.T.).

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed unregistered correspondence for United States of America per s.s. 'Pres. Harrison' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1 p.m. on Saturday, the 3rd June 1939.

"BHAGWAT DHARMA"

Under the auspices of the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Mr. Mulji Dullabhji Ved will deliver a Pravachan in Gujarati at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Bhagwat Dharma."

"SRI SAMPURNA RAMAYANAM"

The 13th (and 14th for Saturday, 3rd June) of the above series of Harikatha Kalakshepam on Sampurna Ramayanam by Sriman Bhagavathar Chudamani Ennappadam Venkatarama Bhagavathar will be held to-day at 8-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Ashtika Samaj Hall. Subject: "Yudha Kandam" (for both days).

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION STUDENTS' HOME

Applications are invited from bonafide College Students, preferably of Junior Classes, for few seats in the Ramakrishna Mission Students' Home, Khar, Bombay 21. For particulars apply immediately with one anna stamp to the President, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Bombay 21, as the last date for receiving applications is the 15th of June 1939.

TULSIDAS RAMAYANA

Swami Gunatetanandaji of Ramakrishna Mission will deliver a public discourse on Tulsidas Ramayana at the Mission Library Hall, Khar, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

MITRO—"Idiot's Delight". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Sharpshooters". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bari-Didi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Yahoodiki Ladki". Time as usual.
CENTRAL—"Baji Prabhu Deshpande" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Only Way" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Dodge City" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sitara" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"President" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"The Kick" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Vidyapati" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Prem-ki-Jyot" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
SUPER—"Leather Face" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Hotel Imperial" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Girl Downstairs" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CINE SERVANTS' UNION OF INDIA

The general meeting of the Union will be held to-day (Wednesday) at the Neighbourhood House, New Nagpada Road at 11 a.m.

CHILDREN'S ACADEMY

The Children's Academy reopens today (Thursday) at 10-40 a.m. after the summer vacation.

KALISHANKER BAJPAI READING ROOM

At a meeting of the Foundation Members and those of the Co-opted Members (local) of the Kalishanker Bajpai Reading Room, held on Sunday evening in the hall of the K. B. Reading Room at Fergusson Road, Worli, Pandit Brahmanand Tripathi presiding, the following office-bearers were elected to the Committee of Management of the Kalishanker Bajpai Reading Room for 1939-40:

President: Sjt. Madhusudan Damodar Raote.

Vice-Presidents: Pts. Mahabali Prasad Trivedi, Shiva Prasad Shukla, Kandarp Narain Misra, and Dhanraj Ramratan Trivedi.

Treasurers: Pts. Umashanker Dixit and Brahmanand Tripathi.

Jt. Secretaries: Pt. Narain Prasad Sharma and Sjt. Vasant Janardan Pathare.

VILE PARLE TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A public meeting of all those who believe in the Programme of Prohibition will be held under the auspices of the Local Congress Committee, to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Committee's Office at Juhu Road.

Ramgarh For Congress Venue

Rajen Babu To Tour Province For Collection Of Funds

PATNA, May 31.

The Bihar Provincial Congress Committee met to-day under the presidency of Babu Rajendra Prasad at Sadaquat Ashram. At the outset, the Committee ratified the selection of Ramgarh as the site for the next Congress session.

Babu Rajendra Prasad then made an appeal for the collection of funds by enrolment of members of the Reception Committee and by collection from the villages. He announced that he would tour in the province from May 10 to 20 for the purpose.

The Committee then elected Dr. Syed Mahmud to the A. I. C. C., in the vacancy that had occurred. There was a contest for the General Secretaryship of the Provincial Congress Committee, the two candidates being Mr. Ramcharitar Singh, M. L. A. and Mr. Mathuraprasad, the former of whom was elected by 72 votes to 21.

The resolution of "No-Confidence" in the Working Committee which was given notice of by Mr. Ramnirik Ashu Ojha was not allowed, on the ground of due notice not being given. It was fixed to be taken up at the next meeting of the Committee, to be held at the end of June or beginning of July.—United Press.

BIHAR CONGRESS EXECUTIVE MEETING

PATNA, May 31.

The Working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee met to-day at noon Babu Rajendra Prasad presiding. Besides members, all the Ministers of Bihar were present.

The Committee nominated Mr. Harisaran Prasad of Muzaffarpur as the Congress candidates in the bye-election to the Central Assembly from the Muzaffarpur-cum-Champaran constituency caused by the resignation of Mr. Bipin Bihari Verma.

The question of taking disciplinary action against Congressmen who worked against the Congress candidates in the last District Board election was also considered, and a committee consisting of Mr. Ramcharitar Singh, Mr. Atul Chandra Ghosh and Mr. Vedabrata Shastri was constituted to deal with the matter.

The Provincial Congress Committeee is meeting again to elect its General Secretary in the place of Mr. Bipin Bihari Verma resigned.—United Press.

RAJEN BABU TO MEET BARDOLOI

PATNA, May 31.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, accompanied by Babu Mathura Prasad, Mr. Jagat Narain Lal, Mr. Ambika Kant and Mr. Chakradhar Saran, arrived here this morning from Ranchi by train. He will attend to-day's meeting of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee in Sadaqat Ashram to consider the formation of the Reception Committee of the next Congress. The question of electing the General Secretary of the Bihar P. C. C. in the place of Mr. Bepin Behari Varma resigned will also come up before the meeting.

Rajen Babu is leaving for Calcutta by the Punjab Mail to-night, where he will meet the Premier of Assam, Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, in connection with the Digboi firing.

The Congress President is maintaining perfect health.—United Press.

METRO
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LAST DAY!
NORMA SHEARER Clark GABLE in CLARENCE BROWN'S production of Idiot's Delight
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WALLACE BEERY MICKEY ROONEY STABLE-MATES

NIKA

A Healthy Beverage

Mr. S. K. Jaichand, Manager, Mavager Gu. Department, A.I.V.I., Association, writes:—

Some people still seem to entertain doubts and suspicions about the healthful properties of the sweet unfermented palm-juice called Nira. To remove them and thus help towards popularising Nira as a beverage, Kakasaheb Kalelkar, (who incidently, was one of the six persons involved in the unhappy 'Nira incident', at Segaon, Wardha, sometime ago, and was reported to have been sickened by drinking Nira has given us a statement, in Hindi, of which the following is a free translation.

Propaganda for popularising Nira as a beverage is, in a way, a counterpart of prohibition propaganda. To make prohibition a success it will be necessary to turn the palms, a great source of national wealth, to some useful, productive purpose, ratner than making toddy by allowing the juice to ferment, or allowing the trees to run to waste.

It is still more important, to find employment for those persons and communities who have been engaged uptil now in the tapping of palms for toddy, as enforcement of prohibition will throw them out of the employment. With the progressive extension of the prohibition programme the number of these workless hands will increase greatly. In these days of widespread unemployment, where shall we find work for them? Who will teach them some other industry? How can we deprive these poor industrious helpless people of their means of livelihood, without providing an alternative occupation for them? The solution of the difficulty lies in utilising the sweet Nira yielded by the palms, as a drink, for c thus can we save these people and the palms from running to waste.

The Nira obtained from the palm trees is tasteful, nutritious and harmless like the cocoanut water. But it is much sweeter than the latter. When taken regularly it increases weight and strength. It has been known to have cured various complaints. If Nira is collected in untreated pots, it is liable to ferment in them and develop alcoholic properties, specially after sun rise. Having known this, our ancestors made it a rule, to regard Nira drinking after sunrise as harmful. This knowledge was based on the experienc and the science of the times. But this injunction regarding consumption of Nira before sunrise, limited the scope of its use. If we could make it possible for Nira to be used like the water of the cocoanut, as a drink, at all hourse of the day, the poor and the rich alike would be greatly benefited.

As a result of various experiments, a solution to this difficulty has been found. If the earthen pots used for collecting Nira, are freshly coated with lime internally, the juice does not ferment into toddy. After removing the pots from the palms, if the lime is not removed from the liquid, it can keep sweet and fit for drinking for about twelve hours. The lime settles at the bottom of the containing vessel and Nira is left clean and clear like water. Now therefore, those to whom we look for the sanction for our foods and drinks, should alter this old belief, and declare it as out-of-date. They should advocate its use as a highly nutritious drink, even after sunrise, if it has been preserved with lime added to it I have personally experienced the good effects of such Nira

How to check the possibility of its misuse as toddy? The remedy lies in rightly educating the people in this connection, and stricter vigilance of the Excise Department. Although every food-stuff can be misused for obtaining intoxicants, yet hardly any people do so. With the spread of Nira as a beverage, it will be easy to give up the harmful habit of tea-drinking and thus improve the public health.

COMPULSORY HINDUSTHANI AND UNIFORM TEXT-BOOKS

Marathi Writers Discuss Educational Problem In Poona Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 30.

Questions of compulsory introduction by the Government of Bombay of Hindusthani in the primary schools of this province and of uniform text-books were discussed at great length by several prominent educationists and literateurs at the conference of Marathi writers held in the Gokhale Hall for the last two days under the presidentship of Mr. B. V. Varerkar of Bombay.

WHY COMPULSION?

Prof. M. T. Patwardhan, Chairman of the Reception Committee, while inaugurating the debate on the compulsory introduction of Hindi-Hindusthani, stated that he agreed with the view that a common language for the purposes of inter-provincial use was necessary in the new changed social and political conditions in India, but he did not think it was necessary to make it compulsory for every student, who may or may not have any reason to go to other provinces. He further held that those adults who found it essential to learn such a language could learn it, but it was cruel to burden the young student in the primary school with such a language.

Prof. Patwardhan further argued that the compulsory introduction of such an "alien" language, which is now called Hindusthani, but which is in effect Urdu, would harm the vernacular of a province and through it the culture of that province. He was not prepared to call Hindusthani as the National Language. This language was being introduced. He alleged, with political and religious considerations which should have no bearing in educational matters.

DEFENCE OF HINDUSTHANI

Prof. D. V. Potdar, speaking in favour of Hindusthani, said that the teaching of this language was made compulsory only for administrative convenience. He did not think that a bazaar language like Hindusthani, which is understood by the largest mass of people in India, would make any inroads on the cultural or linguistic development of provincial provinces. Such a language in his opinion could only become the medium of expression for the common people, but would not become the classic language either for literary purposes or scientific pursuits. It would contain words both from Sanskrit and Urdu or Arabic.

Others who participated in the discussion were Messrs S. M. Joshi, G. R. Vaishampayan, Prof. K. P. Kulkarni, and Messrs Y. R. Date, Sardar and Gramopadhye. The conference did not pass any resolution.

Mr. Vaishampayan complained that deliberate attempts were being made to introduce more percentage of Urdu words in place of Sanskrit ones and under the garb of Hindusthani, Urdu was sought to be foisted on the people. He suggested that such attempts should be resisted by accepting, even if compulsorily, Hindi (based on Sanskrit) as the common language.

UNIFORM TEXT-BOOKS

Dr. R. P. Faranjpe opened the debate on the question of uniform text-books. He referred to the correspondence between him and Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and refuted the charge made against him by Mrs. Munshi to the effect that "he represented the views of a vocal section of vested interests." His argument was that uniform text-books would deprive the educationists of any opportunities of carrying out their experiments in methods of teaching. Such uniform books would, he said, stop the progress not only of education but also of language. A wooden uniformity would encourage cramming. Regimentation of educational methods would take away all freedom and introduce totalitarian or politically partisan spirit into the field of education.

He did not think that the percentage of students changing schools was high or that there was multiplicity of books which parents could not purchase. He felt that too much is made of the cost of books to the parents. Even when there were uniform books it would be difficult to determine whether any of them was the best. In such matter it was better to let the teachers have freedom of choice.

CASE FOR UNIFORM TEXT-BOOKS

Mr. N. M. Sabnis and Prof. N. G. Naralkar opposed the contention of Dr. Paranjpe. Mr. Sabnis stated that the cost to the parents was the main consideration which inspired the originator of the idea of uniform books to place that view before the Government. He complained that even the best books would not be accepted by the schools unless there was some kind of corruption and jobbery. Prof. Naralkar observed that the standard of books would be raised by the introduction of uniform text-books. There would be no more jobbery and corruption. Prices would be greatly reduced and much savings would be done both by the parents and teachers.

Prof. S. M. Mate feared that the motive of such a move might be that of introducing particular political ideology among the students with a view to capture the future generation. He agreed that certain control was necessary on the production of text-books, but it would be detrimental, he said, to the progress of education to introduce any kind of political consideration especially when Government themselves did not feel security of their own continuance in the position of power.

NO POLITICAL CONSIDERATION

Principal P. K. Atre assured that no such political consideration was the object of such a move. He said that the present chaotic condition of text-books, and the confusion created by many incapable persons foisting unworthy text-books on the students were responsible for such reaction. Too many experiments were being carried out at the expense of students and parents. Corruption and jobbery were rampant and those who had not studied the science of education were competing in the field. Books were being approved on the basis of communalism or other considerations. Even in such circumstances he did not approve of uniformity of books, but suggested that whenever a change in the approved books would be found necessary such a change should be made with the consultation of a Government officer and an educational expert

The conference also discussed many other topics in the field of Marathi literature and concluded deliberations this evening.

THEN o-o-oh!
"I was very upset about my wife a few weeks ago, she never ate her food at all and she was always irritable."
NOW ha-ha-ha

"Then a friend recommended me to give her Kruschen Salts—I took his advice and now my wife is a changed woman. She has her appetite back and she is always laughing and playing with the children."
Kruschen Salts' gentle, thorough action soon banishes depression and bad temper by steadily toning up the digestive system. Kruschen makes your system work for you instead of against you. All you need is a little dose first thing in the morning, and you will be always fit and well.
You can obtain Kruschen Salts from all chemists, stores and bazars
YOU TOO CAN HAVE THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING!

Bombay's Public Reception To Congress President

All Arrangements Complete: B. P. C. C.'s Appeal To Public For Co-operation ...

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

The arrangements regarding the public reception to the Congress President, Babu Rajendra Prasad, are now well-nigh completed and we earnestly appeal to the citizens of Bombay to heartily co-operate with us in making the reception programme a great success worthy of the traditions of this city.

The presidential train arrives at 9-15 a.m. at the Victoria Terminus (on Saturday, 3rd June). With the co-operation of the Railway authorities a special enclosure will be reserved on the rear side of the station platform next to the Railway Parcel Office where the guests invited by the B.P.C.C. will be accommodated for the purposes of reception. Only those who have got special passes issued by the B.P.C.C. will find entrance to this enclosure. The pass-holders will enter from the Railway gate in St. George's Road at the rear of the station. Pass holders must be in their places before 8-30 a.m. On arrival the Congress President will be brought to this special enclosure where he will be garlanded by the B.P.C.C. and other Congress organizations and also by the various commercial organisations. Those organisations who want to garland the President must communicate their names immediately or otherwise it will not be possible to accommodate them in the reception enclosure.

After the garlanding is over, the Congress President will be taken straight through the station to the Hornby Road entrance from where the procession will start.

Those who want to take part in the procession will have to remain in line in the Hornby Road, opposite the Railway Station, where the procession will be formed. The guests in the reception enclosure must follow the President if they want to take part in the procession or otherwise they must leave the station by the rear gate. It is expected that all those who take part in the reception and also in the procession will obey the instructions of the volunteers on duty. Nobody should try to break through the volunteers cordon because that creates confusion and disorder.

THE ROUTE

The procession will pass through the route already announced. The halts will be announced after they have been finally fixed.

We are glad to announce that Sheth Surajmal Nemani of Messrs Shivnarayan Nemani and Co., will present a purse to the Congress President at his office opposite the Cotton Exchange, Kalbadevi Road.

Those persons and representatives of associations who want to garland the President at the various halts are requested to be in their places before 9-30 a.m. to avoid confusion at the eleventh hour.

• The procession will arrive at the Congress House at 10-30 a.m. The Congress President will be received here by the President of the B.P.C.C. The morning programme will end with the Flag Salutation by the Congress President in the compound of the Congress House.

The Bombay Talkies Ltd., have offered their services to the Congress and have undertaken to decorate the reception enclosure at the Victoria Terminus and also the Congress House. They have been given exclusive rights by the B.P.C.C. to take the film of the reception, including the procession.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S CITY PROGRAMME

The following programme has been provisionally fixed:—

SATURDAY, THE 3RD JUNE—

9-15 a.m.: Reception at Victoria Terminus Station.

9-30 a.m.: Start of the presidential procession.

10-30 a.m.: End of the procession at the Congress House, Flag Salutation and Reception at the Congress House.

SUNDAY, THE 4TH JUNE—

6-30 p.m.: Public Meeting at Azad Maidan. Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the B.P.C.C. will preside, and Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will address.

9 p.m.: At Ghatkopar; presentation of address to Congress President by Ghatkopar Municipality.

9-30 p.m. Public Meeting under the auspices of the Ghatkopar Congress Committee.

MONDAY, THE 5TH JUNE—

5-30 p.m.: Opening ceremony of the bust of the late Shivnarayan Nemani by Congress President at the East India Cotton Association —Exchange Building.

The GREAT PICTURE GLORIFYING INDIAN WOMANHOOD
TO-DAY AT 1-30 P. M. for LADIES
'ZENANA' Show

There is NO 4 As. Class for the 'ZENANA' SHOW
"Mother India"
'ROYAL' JEWEL NO. 8 in CINE-COLOURS
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DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
TO-DAY:
DOLORES DEL RIO— GEORGE SANDERS
IN
"INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT"
From TO-MORROW:
Gordon Harker
in the screaming comedy "de Luxe".....
"LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR"
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1939

THE STATES AND THE CONGRESS

The position in the Indian States continues to be as uncertain and unsatisfactory as ever. At Rajkot events are moving in their own peculiar way. While the Reforms Committee has been appointed and is expected to submit its report in a month, its President, Mr. Virawala, is reported to have been asked by the Agency not to accept the Presidentship. It is intriguing, indeed, that the Agency, which kept so quiet while Mr. Virawala was putting all sorts of obstacles in the way of Gandhiji, should now suddenly intervene while the two seem to have made up their differences, at any rate for the time being. The position will be clearer soon enough so far as Rajkot is concerned, when the Reforms Committee, whoever be its President, will have submitted its recommendations and the Thakore Saheb will have announced his final conclusions. But as regards the States in general, the present position is painfully uncertain, and in several cases it is positively distressing

Jawaharlal's Statement

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued a touching statement on "the tragedy that is being enacted from day to day in scores of Indian States." He points out how, though Satyagraha has been suspended in most States at Gandhiji's instance, repression continues in many. And all the while Political Agents and Residents "carry on in a leisurely way, as if it mattered little or nothing at all how many scores of thousands of refugees were starving or how many others were being crushed by coercion." And he asks how long we shall tolerate the double oppression of our fellow-countrymen by "feudalism and imperialism." Unfortunately, it is far more difficult to answer such a question than to ask it. In a recent press article Pandit Jawaharlal said that, though President of the All-India States' People's Conference, he refrained from following his own line of activity as he feared "it might not be in tune with what Gandhiji was doing in regard to the States and this might produce confusion" in them. But there is certainly no harm in suggesting alternative lines of action in dealing with States, which as the Pandit himself points out, vary widely in their conditions and specific problems and which consequently call for different methods of agitation. So long as any agitation is scrupulously non-violent, it should not be impossible for Gandhiji and Jawaharlal to come to an understanding about lines of activity in particular States.

Need For Resistance

Be it noted in this connection that Gandhiji does not suggest that in no circumstances should there be Satyagraha of any kind in any State at the present time. He only discourages mass Satyagraha for constitutional reforms at a time for reasons which are well-known. Nor is it likely that he will continue the ban for an unreasonably long period. We think that in a few weeks, rather than months, he will not stand in the way of mass Satyagraha in any States for reforms, if only the people there feel equal to it and are sufficiently united and non-violent. Be it also remembered that Gandhiji is now more disposed than he was ever before to advise direct intervention by the Congress as such, as distinct from the intervention of individual Congressmen, in the affairs of States; so much so that the very persons who loudly protested against Gandhiji not permitting Congress intervention in the States now more loudly complain that the present troubles in many States are solely due to the intervention of the Congress or its prominent leaders including himself. Troubles are now multiplying in many States for the simple reason that all vested interests of feudalism and imperialism are combining and making a desperate attempt to avert their impending doom by tormenting their victims in an unrestrained manner. In such a crisis it behoves leaders of the people to concert practicable methods of resisting this combination of feudalism and imperialism. If the methods are scrupulously non-violent Gandhiji and Congress will not fail to support them.

Franco-British Betrayal Proved

In order to ensure an enthusiastic reception to German volunteers who are now returning home, the Nazi Party Press "tells for the first time how Germans went to General Franco's aid, at the very start of the civil war when the situation was critical". In further details that follow this admission, it is revealed that support to Franco was decided upon as early as in 1936, that Junker transport 'planes were provided to bring troops from Morocco and that "shortly afterwards 85 airmen disguised under the auspices of the Union Tourist Agency became the nucleus of the Condor Legion". Now all this has been known all the world over. But the importance of official revelation by the Nazis themselves of what was never a mystery lies in the fact that it emphasizes the reprehensible attitude of Mr. Neville Chamberlain on the Spanish question. Mr. Chamberlain knew that Italy and Germany had not only intervened in the civil war long before Russia ever decided to do but they had also inspired the rebellion directly and yet he assumed complete ignorance of the facts. Indeed, he obstinately denied them. Fascist boasts, echoed now by the Nazis, prove beyond doubt that Mr. Chamberlain consciously and deliberately led Britain into treacherous betrayal of Spain and blackmailed France into following her.

British Labour "Condemns"

The British Labour Party Conference has decided virtually to accept conscription. This is, perhaps, with a view to avoiding misunderstandings with the French Socialists and also because of hopeful expectations regarding the successful conclusion of Anglo-Russian negotiations. This evidently explains also the decision of Sir Stafford Cripps and other members expelled from the Labour Party to apply for re-admission. They probably expect that the spirit of Anglo-Russian collaboration will not fail to inform the relations of the Labour Party with other Left groups and that they will achieve a Popular Front in substance if not in form. The other resolution is more interesting and amusing too. British Labour has solemnly condemned "the shameful record of the so-called National Government". The condemnation is more than just because the Government's record is literally shameful. But what about the Labour Party's own record?

A Fictitious Interview With Dr. Schacht

(By Dorab R. Banaji)

The search to apprehend the German Financial Wizard for a time gave me the feeling of a C.I.D. nounding an absconder fleeing from the clutches of law. However, after a tiring search I achieved what I was after for I netted the ex-President of the Reichsbank in the house of a local Nazi whom I fortunately knew.

The learned Doctor was lounging with all the ease and comfort possible but my presence caused no little disturbance to a man whose mind must have been a cauldron of confusion after a miserable Indian trip.

I.—Good morning Dr. Schacht and forgive me for this intrusion.

Dr.—Good morning to you. Well, what do you want of me? Are you one of those pressmen who are responsible for making me Indian tour a fiasco!

I.—I am sorry, Sir, if you feel that way. By the way Dr. Schacht what impression have you formed of your Indian tour?

Dr.—Young man, you are asking me something I dread to reply. Anyway, all that I can say is my tour which I expected to result in furthering the Nazi doctrine in this country failed to achieve its object.

I.—Dr. Schacht permits me to speak to you frankly on your mission in this country. You first came here as a simple innocent tourist but you should have known better that tourists and such distinguished ones do not visit India when the climate becomes pretty unbearable. Dr. Schacht you came to this country feeling that you would be just amongst people who would swallow anything you push down their throats!

Dr.—No, no, you are wrong there. I did know Indians as intelligent and shrewd people

(Continued on page 12, col. 5)

Special News From London

(By Our London Correspondent)

The Army Staff in India hope for a tranquil North-West Frontier in the event of war.

But much depends upon the present negotiations between the British Ministers accredited to Afghanistan and Iran, where plans are being discussed with the respective Foreign Ministers by Britain to enlist Afghanistan and Iran in the peace front.

Turkey's influence in the present negotiation is of great importance. She is using it on behalf of Britain.

* * * *

At the northern end of the Axis, Germany has inaugurated her latest weapon in international wireless propaganda "war."

A new giant 150-kilowatt Deutschland transmitted at Herzberg, in Saxony, has been put into service. Its 1,100 ft. mast is claimed to be the highest structure in Europe

* * * *

Goering, who "created" the uniforms for a number of the posts he holds—they include those of Air Minister, Prussian Premier, and Chief Forester and Hunting Master—has now designed a coat of arms for his family

The centre-piece is a golden eagle with outspread wings, clutching a small shield bearing the eagle and swastika sign of the German Air Force in its right claw and a field-marshal's bejewelled baton in its left. Beneath the eagle a second shield bears a mailed fist.

* * * *

How many of our readers know how to pronounce the name of Russia's Foreign Commissar's deputy, M. Potemkin?

It is "Pot-Yomkin."

Mr. Chamberlain still pronounces it in Anglicised pronunciation.

* * * *

A Colonial propaganda film will soon be shown throughout Germany with the slogan

"Englishmen have soft hands and hard-hearts—Germans have hard hands and soft hearts."

* * * *

Dr. Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, thinks

The English are a prototype of trouble-makers.

Blood and terror created the

(Continued on page 12, col. 5)

Industrial Planning

Need For An Investment Board

(By P. S. Narayan Prasad)

One of the most important aspects of the work of industrial planning, consists in a proper control and direction of private as well as public investments. It is a commonplace knowledge, that planning itself, resorted to as a substitute for the 'laissez-faire' economy, involves a certain measure of this control and direction in a general sense. Besides this need for controlling agency, it would also be necessary to establish an agency for the actual financing of industrial development. Both these functions are so much interrelated that it would be desirable to entrust them to single body. To a small extent, the general lines of policy for the control of investment and the financing of industry may be laid down by the Planning Committee, but the details of control as well as of administration would be so numerous that it seems possible to do it best only by creating an investment board as a subordinate body to the Planning Committee, with a view to performing these twin functions. In many of the industrial countries of the world the establishment of a centralised investment board is advocated by writers of authority, not necessarily as an adjunct to planning, but as a permanent machinery for industrial control, which is made necessary by the erratic courses of unregulated private investment, which is largely influenced by sectional interests often at variance with the social good, or is tempted by the excitement of speculative gains, not infrequently ending in waste and misdirection of capital. In this country now that planning is being talked of seriously, an auxiliary body to the Planning Committee to look after the work of investment control may be created; and this body may be expected to perform not only the negative functions of preventing waste and misdirection, but also undertake to the extent conditions permit, some of the more active types of investment control.

Economics Of Investment Control

For, it is being increasingly urged by authoritative writers like Mr. Keynes (and with slight variations by Mr. Harrod) that a controlled investment offers the only sane remedy both for the control of the periodical trade cycle, with all its attendant evils as also for the right ordering of a balance between production and consumption, the failure in the attainment of which leads to a conflict between different industrial economies, resulting in Imperialism And any planned industrialisation undertaken at this stage cannot really afford to neglect taking this long range view of the matter. Such a control of investment implies, amongst other things, the following aims of economic policy. Firstly, it has been recognised that a mere manipulation of monetary policy through the instrument of the rate of interest does not in itself offer an adequate safeguard against economic crises, as it was supposed to do formerly, and that a stable supply of money required to keep the stability of the economic machine can be secured only by supplementing the work of monetary control with that of investment control. In the present circumstances in India, particularly, where popular assemblies have no control over monetary policy, reliance on controlled investment becomes all the more necessary as it is the only source of control available to us in the execution of industrial planning. Secondly, investment policy must be regulated with a view to bring about a more or less uniform distribution of the cost of industrialisation between the present and future generations so as not to involve an undue strain on the standard of life of the present generation, which in the absence of any such control will have to foot the whole bill, or in the event of its not being able to do it, to fail in the attempts of 'industrialisation. This kind of regulation implies the framing up of a suitable policy of public loans, as providing a basis for industrial development, so as to spread the burden uniformly and avoid the emergence of economic crises as a consequence of tightening the belt more than is good for the community. Thirdly, as a corollary from this arises the need, to keep up a control on the rate of investment so as to maintain, as far as possible, a uniform rate of employment, and avoid wide fluctuations in this rate, which is again a chronic feature of unregulated activity.

Rate Of Interest

Fourthly, it would also be necessary to maintain a harmony between the prevailing rate of interest and what is described technically as the marginal efficiency of capital which provides a basis for the determination of a reasonable rate of interest; because, experience has revealed that the current rate of interest, tends, in the absence of control, to remain at a higher level than the marginal efficiency of capital would justify, and this 'excessive' price paid to capital as a factor of production sets in motion a series of forces the cumulative effect of which is the creation of economic crises. By suitable and timely expansion of the volume of public investments, this tendency of the rate of interest to remain at a higher level than what may be described as the natural rate of interest, must be checked. Finally, it is also recognised that control of investment offers one of the best means for controlling, in the interests of public good, some of the deplorable consequences of the rentier aspects of capitalism without having to scrap its inherent conveniences like the price mechanism, the individual choices, the freedom of private enterprise, etc. and thus incidentally helps in restoring, to some extent, the relation between function and reward, the glaring violation of which is one of the monstrous ac-

(Continued on page 9, col. 4)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

An Important Gain

Following up its Parliamentary opposition to Arabs in Palestine, the British Labour Party has now denounced British policy formally in its Conference at South port. The denunciation, of course, is not of denial of Arab rights but of the denial of the Jewish claim for complete political and territorial domination over the country and its *bonafide* inhabitants. How far this attitude is removed from principles of socialism and of British Labour's own advocacy of national self-determination is obvious. But then the Socialists of Great Britain are British too. Even America, whose opinions British Socialists generously exploited in support of their pro-Jewish humanitarianism at the expense of poor Arabs, has not gone so far. The State Department is reported to have written to various Congress members to the effect that "Government were not in a position to insist that Palestine should be maintained as a National Home." This is very welcome news in so far as it removes one of the alleged main reasons for Britain persisting in her cynical perfidy towards the Arabs.

Insulting India's Flag

We published yesterday details, communicated by the office of the A.-I.C.C., about a Simla outrage against the National Flag by two British soldiers. As the A.-I.C.C. Office recalls, a similar incident had occurred in Simla a few years ago and nothing was done about it. In this case also no action, it is reported, has been taken so far in spite of the fact that the incident took place some time ago and was duly reported to the police. Gallant defenders and protectors of British Imperialist prestige do deserve to be indulged in the summer capital of the Government of India. But that we suggest cannot be done at the expense of Indians and Indian nationalism. The authorities had better realise this as also the desirability of punishing the culprits. Incidentally we note that Sir Sikandar Hayat had promised an inquiry into the previous outrage, but that promise had yet to be fulfilled. We congratulate Sir Sikandar.

Improper Conduct

The English soldiers who are reported to have again removed the National Flag have set a bad example, indeed, if the facts are as stated, by their improper and clandestine conduct. Their conduct may provoke retaliation which they may not relish. If the soldiers think that they score when they are not brought to book, they are sadly mistaken. The failure of justice will further discredit the culprits and the military authorities in general. And this is a point the authorities will do well to appreciate. Those who differ in politics may yet behave as gentlemen.

Nira

Certain prohibitionists are making active attempts to popularise the use of "nira" or unfermented palm juice because it is harmless and healthful, because it prevents useful food from running waste and because it gives employment to the toddy tappers who may be thrown out of work by the prohibition campaign. On the other hand, some other prohibitionists protest against the use of "nira" because it may tempt people to drink it clandestinely after fermenting it and thus nullify prohibition to some extent. But it must be recognised by all that the use of "nira" cannot be forbidden on any reasonable ground, so long as the excise authorities see to it that it is used before it ferments. There can be no objection to its being used, say, at treebooths in the early hours of the morning.

A Review Of Indian Trade

The Trade and Engineering Supplement published by the "Times" London for the month of April contains for the most part an elaborate economic survey of British India and the Indian States. It also contains articles on Indian affairs in general dealing with different subjects. India has always been regarded as a big field for business by foreigners as it is as big as Europe excluding Russia. Thus such a country with a population of about 40 crores can naturally give enough opportunities to businessmen. This special number begins with an article "The Face of India" followed by one on "Economic Problems" by Dr. T. E. Gregory. Major Maxwell writes on "A country for sportsmen" and Mr. E. J. Turner on "Economic relations with Britain". There are other articles dealing with Exports, Press, Markets, Banking, Agriculture, Cotton, Jute, Timber and Steel industries. Mr. S. V. Ramamurty writes on "The Importance of Rice," Sir C. V. Mehta describes cotton growing and Mr. K. C. Naik writes on fruit growing, Mr. B. Shiva Rao describes labour conditions and Dr. S. Mathai reviews the rise of secondary industries. The number devotes as many as 112 pages to Indian problems over and above its usual 56 pages; yet it is priced only at six pence.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Every misery a man misses is a blessing.

Friends on an airship voyage should never fall out.

A man's honesty may be due to the smallness of the bribe offered.

The helm is but a little thing, yet it governs the course of the ship.

Never judge a man by his manners toward his superiors; judge him by his manner toward his inferiors.

When the wrinkles on a man's feet will tell his age the bumps on his head will indicate his talent.

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WITHOUT COMMENT

"But we cannot so lightly treat the thoughtful and serious articles of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the subject. None can question his sincerity or authority. We will reserve our comment on these articles till, as is expected, Subhas Babu has his opportunity to give his side of the version."
—M. K. F. Nariman.

* * * *

His Highness the Aga Khan has arrived at Lausanne. "He is well and played golf in the afternoon," says a report.

We are relieved. But, as a matter of fact, we were definite that he had taken "Dhoti's" defeat quite cheerfully.

* * * *

A National Militia is shortly going to be formed in Bengal with headquarters at Calcutta.

Yes, it will be a well-disciplined organised force within the Congress owing allegiance to the Forward Bloc.

* * * *

Khan Bahadur Pettigara suggests that a Parsi deputation should request Gandhiji to bring about "peaceful and happy relations between Government and the Parsis, and the Parsis and their sister communities." "This," adds the Khan Bahadur, "is a course which, I think Government themselves cannot but welcome."

We agree. And we suggest that Mr. Pettigara should lead the deputation. Gandhiji and the members of the Government will be only too pleased to meet him again.

* * * *

Speaking against Prohibition, His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay told the local Rotarians that 'Drunkenness paralyses the reason and wrecks homes. But the intoxication of false ideals is now wrecking whole nations and the world itself."

We join in the "applause" which he received from the audience. But, by the way, we do hope he was not thinking of ideals for which the Primate of England blesses the Empire, or His Holiness the Pope blesses Franco and Spanish Fascism.

* * * *

"Rotarian Dr. N. H. Vakcel" spoke of his long experience among the textile workers and declared authoritatively that "there were many cases of neuritis, but they were due to vitamin deficiency and not to alcohol."

We are convinced now and let us freely confess it. We recognise now that the evils are due to the drinking worker's inability to buy vitamin efficiency and most certainly not to his habit of spending that money on alcohol

* * * *

The Labour Party Conference has passed a resolution condemning "the shameful record of the so-called National Government."

No specific resolution on the shameless record of the so-called Labour Socialist Party was, however, passed because it was too obvious to need any comment.

* * * *

MANCHUKUO GOVT. PROTEST
Wanton Shooting By Soviet Gunboats
—Headlines.

Wanton outrages by the insolent and Truant Soviet have gone on for so long that it is time for Japan reluctantly to start a "Siberia Incident" campaign.

There is after all a limit even to a peaceful country's patience ....Eh what? Limited by the courage of the coward?....Oh, well, if you think so....

* * * *

Says Italy's Air Chief General Valle: "From our experience in Spain, we can prove that the effectiveness of air bombardment is beyond all expectations."

And it will be even further beyond all expectations during the next war in which (1) the other party will not be Spain and (2) the effectiveness will be demonstrated in Italy.

* * * *

General Valle added: "From the harbour quarters of Barcelona and Valencia, we get an impression of how *an inhabited area* could be reduced to a heap of ruins where no life could exist" (our italics).

How glorious! Long live heroic, civilised Fascism and Fascists!

And long may they receive benedictions from His Holiness the Pope!

"Clearing Of Decks" In Process

Britain Clears Away One Remaining Difficulty

LENGTHY SEEDS—MOLOTOV TALKS

LONDON: May 31.

"Clearing the decks" in anticipation of an early announcement of the Anglo-French-Soviet Agreement to resist aggression is noticeable in the latest London, Paris and Moscow reports.

Paris report states that well-informed French quarters expect the Soviet answer to the Anglo-French proposals "in the near future", perhaps making it possible for an announcement of the agreement before the end of the week. The impression prevails in these quarters, however, that M. Molotov's foreign policy speech expected tonight will be couched only in general terms and will make no reference to the proposed pact.

Some diplomatic correspondents on this side of the Channel are more hopeful. The most optimistic is Vernon Bartlet in the "News Chronicle", who after referring to M. Maisky's call at the Foreign Office yesterday says that Sir William Seeds has received fresh instructions designed to clear away "one remaining difficulty" before Molotov's speech.

The difficulty is reputed to arise over Soviet suspicions of the reference in the draft proposals to the League.

Vernon Bartlet is not alone in insisting on Britain making clear that it is not contemplated that action to resist aggression should be held up by reason of League procedure.

A Moscow report says the Soviet answer to the Pact proposals is expected at the British Embassy before M. Molotov addresses the Parliament.

Sir William Seeds had lengthy discussion with M. Molotov on Monday night to elucidate several points of the proposed Pact.

Some dispatches from Moscow on the subject refer to another point over which Soviet have represented as being concerned—the position of neutral Baltic States unwilling to accept "Embarrassing" promises of assistance. The correspondents do not commit themselves to saying whether or not this difficulty has been removed.—Reuter.

SOVIET REPLY TO BRITAIN

MOSCOW, May 31.

The Soviet answer to the British Pact proposal is expected at the British Embassy before M. Molotov addresses Parliament on Wednesday night.

It is now learned that Sir William Seeds conferred with M. Molotov for an hour and three-quarters on Monday night. The discussion which was of an informative character resulted in the elucidation of several points in the proposed pact.

The French Ambassador M. Maggiar returned here and immediately conferred with Sir W. Seeds.—Reuter.

Earlier

FORECAST OF AGREEMENT

To Replace Franco-Soviet Pact

LONDON, May 31.

There is reason to believe, states Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent that M. Molotov will announce the Soviet's agreement to the British Draft proposals, which to a large extent, is based on the original Russian offer.

It is understood that the Draft proposals provide for immediate mutual assistance in the event of any one of the three contracting parties being involved in a war, firstly as a result of direct aggression, secondly, as a result of aggression on States which have been guaranteed by them, or which may appeal for assistance in the event of aggression.

The agreement provides for immediate staff talks and is based on the principles of the League of Nations, but not on League procedure. Action is implicitly automatic and immediate. The Agreement will replace the existing Franco-Soviet Pact, as it goes far beyond the latter pact in its provisions.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 31.—The annual report of the Board of Education for 1938 contains evidence of continued progress. 17,938 School ouildings condemned as falling now either been closed or deshort of modern standards have fects have been remedied.

WAR ON I. R. A. ACTIVITIES

Irish Senate Passes The Offences Against State Bill

DUBLIN, May 31.

The Senate passed by 28 votes to 9 the Offences Against the State Bill which aims at suppression of I. R. A. activities in conjunction with the treason bill which is now law.

Mr. De Valera replying to a question in the Dail said that every Irishman between the ages of 20 and 21 residing in Britain for two years or over was liable to military service, unless he could show that he was following a course of education or his residence was temporary for a period only.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 30—Queen Mary, it was stated at Marlborough House to-day, is continuing to make good progress. No further official reports will be issued for the time being.

Judge's Pension Withheld

Travancore Govt. Take Action Against C. K. Parameswaram Pillai

TRIVANDRUM, May 30

The Travancore Government have withheld until further orders the pension of Mr. Changanacheri K. Parameswaran Pillai, retired Judge of the Travancore High Court. This order has been passed under Article 224, Travancore Service Rules.

It is understood that Government consider that Mr. Pillai who as a retired judicial officer "was expected to uphold the maintenance of law and constituted authority has in certain speeches and aricles contributed to the "Navakeralam" (a weekly journal), supported the civil disobedience programme. Government also consider that he made allegations and insinuations which are definitely inaccurate and calculated to arouse hatred and disaffection against Government.

Mr. Pillai is the President of the Kerala Harijan Sevak Sangh and a member of the Travancore State Congress.

World Achievement.

In Search Of Oil

A novel method of searching for oil is being used in New Zealand by Mr. R. C. Clark, an oil expert.

In charge of the seismological party which is to conduct a geological survey in the North Island, Mr. Clark will manufacture earthquakes on a small scale. The idea behind these artificial earthquakes is that by means of them experts are able to locate various kinds of rocks which may be hidden far below the surface. In this way they gain some idea as to where oil might possibly be found.

The search party will sink small charges of dynamite at various depths, and these will be electrically exploded. Delicate instruments, after the pattern of the seismograph, will record the vibrations caused by these discharges, and a careful study of the records will enable the experts to say what kind of rocks are buried in the neighbourhood.

It is to be noted that this kind of survey of the depths of North Island does not lead directly to the discovery of oil. At best, all it does is to indicate the types of rock; and where the type is of the right kind, further exploration and investigation will have to be carried on before it can be known whether oil is available.

Prosperity In Co-operation Not Conflict

King On 'Dawn Of Brighter Day'

VICTORIA, May 30.

"Some day the peoples of the world will come to realise that prosperity lies in co-operation and not in conflict," declared the King in his speech at the official luncheon given by the Lieut.-Governor and the Provincial Council of British Columbia, replying to the speech of welcome by Mr. Patullo, the Provincial Premier.

His Majesty added, "With the dawn of that brighter day I look to Canada's playing an increasingly important part in furthering friendly relations between the East and the West."

His Majesty referring to the "wonderful welcome given us at every stage of our long westward journey" said "I thank all those thousands of Canadians whom we have seen since we landed at Quebec for the loyalty and affection they have offered so generously to us both."

Their Majesties this morning drove in brilliant weather from Government House to the City Hall where they received an address of welcome followed by a Provincial Government reception at the legislative building, then drove in procession to Beaconhill Park where the King presented colours to the Royal Canadian Navy station based at Esquimault which is thus the first Canadian station to share the honour of possessing naval colours with three home bases, Portsmouth, Devonport and Chatham. Reuter.

CONSCRIPTION CONDEMNED

Labour Conference Declares Voluntary System Has Not Failed

LONDON, May 31.

The Labour Party Conference, by a huge majority, passed a resolution by the Executive condemning the introduction of conscription, despite the Government's repeated pledges to uphold the voluntary system, demanding that the pay and allowances of militiamen should be by similar to those of the regular army, declaring that the voluntary system had not failed and calling for every effort to ensure its increasing success.

Another resolution endorsed the National Council of Labour's attitude, regarding participation in all steps necessary to secure proper protection of civil population at war-time. A further resolution demanding complete cessation of all further support of all national service schemes excepting A. R. P. was defeated by a big majority.

Mr. Dalton introducing a statement of policy on labour and defence said that it was their proposal to set up a ministry of defence with much greater powers than the present ministry of coordination of defence.—Reuter.

TECHNIQUE OF 'AHIMSA'

(Continued from page 1.)

ceeded to Bagasar to see Durbar Virawala, presumably on the question of returning all confiscated lands and other properties to their owners. He will return to Rajkot this afternoon.

Mr. Desai is addressing a public meeting this evening.—United Press.

GANDHIJI FOR BOMBAY

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, May 31.

Gandhiji leaves for Bombay to-morrow by the Kathiawar Express.

It is learnt that Mahatma will allow sufficient time to lapse before returning to Rajkot, thus giving Mr Virawala an opportunity to appease people by granting their demands.

MAHATMA LEAVES RAJKOT TO-DAY

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, May 31.

Mahatmaji heard to-day a lecture of the well-known Jain Kanjimuni at Anandkunj.

Mr Mahadev Desai and the Jamnagar State Port officer Mr. Quereshai left yesterday Rajkot for Bagasra to see Mr. Virawala who is at present there at the agency resident

Mahatma will leave Rajkot tomorrow for Bombay.

War Office Appointments

Two Pre-War Posts Of Inspectors-General Of Forces Revived

NEW GOVERNOR OF GIBRALTAR

LONDON, May 31.

Two posts of Inspectors-General of Forces which existed before the Great War have been revived.

General Sir Edmund Ironside who is relinquishing the post of Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Gibraltar has been appointed Inspector-General of Overseas Forces and General Walter Kirke Director-General of Territorial Army has been appointed Inspector-General of Home Forces.

The War Office announcement states that the Inspector-Generalships have been revived with certain modifications "in order to forward military prepartions of the army of which the strength is increasing very rapidly."

In view of the greatly increased responsibilities of the War Office and importance of ensuring that the orders given and decisions taken are carried out expeditiously in all branches, it has been decided to establish "follow up" department of the War Office and Mr. H. A. Fortington is placed in charge of the new Department with the designation of Director-General of Progress and Statistics.

GOVERNOR OR GIBRALTAR

Lieut.-General Sir Clive Liddle has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar in succession to Sir Edmund Ironside.

FOR CONTROL OF WAR OFFICE

The Inspector-General of Overseas Forces will be responsible for the inspection of higher training (brigade and above) or Regular and Territorial field armies, the inspection of overseas garrisons and control of War Office, consultation of arrangement with Government of India and War Office on matters of higher training with Indian Military authorities, from Liason with Foreign and co-ordination of all training preparations for dispatch of expeditionary force as directed by the Army Council.

The Inspector-General Overseas Forces will be normally entrusted with the direction of War Office manoeuvres or exercises when the chief of Imperia General Staff is not present.

OF HOME FORCES

The Inspector-General of Home Forces will be responsible for the inspection of militia and reguars and deppots of anti-aircraft and coast defence and territorial army units among other duties.

Both Inspector Generals will have seats on the Selection Board of Army Council to which they are both responsible. In addition to the above appointments Lieut-Genegal Sir Robert Gordon Finlayson has been appointed Adjutant-General to the Forces and Major-General H. M. Wilson as Commander in Chief, British Troops in Egypt. Lieut. General Brownrigg succeeds General Kirke as Director-General Territories and Major-General George James Giffard succeeds Lt.-General Brownrigg.—Reuter.

TRAINING CAMPS GALORE IN BRITAIN

LONDON, May 30.

Work has commenced on clearing 100 acres of land near Abergele recently purchased by the British War Office for the establishment of a permanent training camp, which is to cost £300,000. There will be accommodation for a total of 2,600 men.

Several other camp sites in various parts of the country have already been chosen and work started on them, including 200 acres of land for artillery camp at Oswestry, which was a famous military camp during the war, and Hounstone Farm, two miles from Yeovil, which has been acquired by the War Office as a military training camp for 2,500 militiamen.

The Admiralty has also secured a 400 acres site near Yeovil for a naval aerodrome to be used for Fleet air arm. Another camp site near Chester has been chosen.—B.O.W.

"For Effective Control Of Terroristic Elements"

TOKYO, May 31

The Japanese Consul-General at Amoy sent a further note to the Chairman of the Municipal Council repeating the demand "for effective control of terroristic elements" in Kulangsu, according to the Domei Agency which says that fresh units are due today.—Reuter

LATER.

The position of Kulangsu has taken a more hopeful turn, according to a message from Amoy Negotiations have been proceeding on the Japanese demand.

The Japanese Consul-General in Amoy had informal talks with the French and British Consuls-General which were apparently conducted in an amicable atmosphere, and also saw the Chairman of the Municipal Council.—Reuter.

Facts Revealed Now

German Help To Franco Sent As Early As In July 1936

BERLIN, May 31.

The battleship "Graf von Spee" and fifteen other warships met the Legionaries returning from Spain in the North Sea.

At the same time further details of German participation in the Spanish war published in the press show that as early as July 1936 the Fuhrer decided to support General Franco and sent to Spain 20 junker transport planes, each capable of carrying 16 men These planes rapidly transported 15,000 Moroccan troops to Spain with munitions and heavy guns.

Shortly afterwards 85 airmen disguised under the auspices of the Union Tourist Agency became the nucleus of the Condor Legion.

Numerous aeroplanes, anti-aircraft guns and tanks followed, and in November 1936 6,500 "volunteers" were sent to Cadiz. German training schools trained over 50,000 Spaniards and naval advisers were also sent at General Franco's request.—Reuter.

HUNGARIAN FASCISTS SUFFER HEAVY DEFEAT

Govt. Parties Gain In Strength

BUDAPEST, May 31

Though the National Socialist Parties have considerably increased their strength in the elections they actually experienced a sharp rebuff as they expected better results. They had 180 candidates the majority of whom have been defeated. The elections may be regarded as a striking victory for the Government parties of moderate conservatism as the Government bloc secured 199 seats, an increase of 78, against 69 of the combined right and left wing opposition parties and independents. —Reuter.

INDIANAPOLIS 500 MILES GRAND PRIX

LONDON, May 30

Wilbur Shaw, 1937 winner, driving a Maserati won the Indianapolis 500 miles Grand Prix. Jimmy Snyder was second and Cliff Bergere third

Floyd, Roberts, who won in record time in 1938, died in hospital of concussion received when he was involved in a triple crash.

Shaw's time was 4 hours 20 minutes 47.035 seconds, his average time being 115.035 miles per hour, Snyder 114.245 Bergere 113.689.—Reuter

BRITISH MOTORIST BREAK RECORDS

LEIPZIG, May 31

Major A. T. G. Gardner, British motorist driving 1,100 C.C. Magnette on Dessau Autobahn broke class G records for one mile for one kilometre and five kilometres from a flying start with respective speeds of 203.159 miles an hour, 203.748 and 197.539.—Reuter

GERMAN—DANISH PACT OF NON-AGGRESSION

BERLIN, May 31.

A German-Danish Non-aggression Pact has been signed.—Reuter.

POLAND'S FRESH NOTE TO DANZIG

WARSAW, May 31.

M. Chodacki, Polish Commissioner of Danzig, has handed to the Senate a new note in which he declares that if the Senate "genuinely wishes to abolish the state of tension in the Free City" he is ready to discuss with the Senate measures" calculated to restore a healthy atmosphere and assure normal conditions in which officials can carry out their duties, and also for the improvement of relations between Polish officials and those of the Free City.

The note maintains that despite repeated requests the Senate has taken no measures to end the criminal activities of those spreading trouble or to ensure security of Polish officials.

The Dacca University Convocation will be held on July 29 under the Presidency of His Excellency the Chancellor. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will deliver the Convocation address.—United Press.

A Dead Issue

INDIA WILL FIGHT FEDERATION

If British Folly Seeks To Impose It On Us, Says Jawaharlal

LUCKNOW, May 31.

Under the caption "Federation", Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has contributed the following signed article to the "National Herald":—

One of the tragedies of history is the slowness with which people's minds adapt themselves to a changing environment. The world changes from day to day, not so our minds which are peculiarly static and insist on imagining that to-day is the same as yesterday and to-morrow will not differ greatly. This lag between our minds and reality prevents us from solving the problems of the day and produces war and revolution and much else that afflicts the world. The great French Revolution came bringing a tremendous release from mental, bondage and for nearly a hundred years its ideas governed radical thought in Europe.

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

And yet even before that Revolution had passed into history, another revolution of vital import had begun in western Europe and was silently changing the face of things. This was the Industrial Revolution which has changed the world more than anything that has happened in recorded history. This mighty change was hardly noticed even by those who lived through its early stages, and the thinkers of the first half of the nineteenth century still cling to the ideas of the French Revolution. It was these ideas, already out of date to a great extent, which were of the essence of the mental atmosphere of that century of change.

So it has been throughout history, so it is to-day, and even the prospect of approaching catastrophe does not push us out of our mental ruts, or does so at too slow a place to prevent that catastrophe. The war of 1914-18 and the Russian Revolution might have been considered a big enough knock in the head to make even the dull of mind think furiously. But it was not, and most people went back to the old ruts and grew angry at those who thought differently. The events that followed during the next twenty years shook every one up, with the failure of the capitalist structure and the great depression and unemployment, the rise of Fascism and Nazism and the growth of gangsterism in international affairs. Yet the shape-up was not enough. Then came the past year with all its horror and tragedy. That seems to have made some difference to many people, but do they yet realise that remedy for the disease must radical one and nothing else will cure our distemper?

NATIONALISM v. IMPERIALISM

In India, even more than in Europe, we are wedded to the old process of thought, and though externally we differ from each other, the background is essentially the same. That is perhaps inevitable as our main preoccupation must needs be nationalism and the desire to be rid of British Imperialism. There is a vast difference of class and approach between the Liberal in India, fearful of change, and the votaries of revolutionary violence, who hate present conditions and seek to change them at any cost. Between the two extremes most groups of Congressmen come in. And yet great as the difference is between these various groups and individuals, and governed as they are in their reactions by class and other considerations, still most of them function in much the same ental atmosphere. They quarrel amongst themselves in opposing camps, but essentially they talk the same language and accept the same postulates. That is the trouble with our Congress Governments also, which have the additional disadvantage of having to function completely in the old medium.

It is this old medium, this old method of approaching our problem, which is hopelessly out-of-date and incapable of producing solutions. The old political and economic structure is rotten and moth-eaten and all the king's horses and all the king's men cannot hold it together for long. We discuss the problems of the States as if it was a question of bargaining or give and take between the Rulers and the people, with the Paramount Power taking a share of the spoil. But the States simply cannot fit in the modern world and no amount of argument or soft words can change that fundamental fact. It is on the basis of this fact that they are outworn decadent systems, which should have been decently buried long ago, that all consideration must proceed. Systems like individuals have their span of life and they cannot go beyond it.

NEED FOR LAND REFORM

The land system again is intimately connected, or should be connected with modern economy. If it is not so connected it must inevitably decay, as it has done. The problem is a scientific, impersonal one and has little to do with our love for the zemindar or the tenant. It is patent that our land system is a drag on the development of the nation and impedes our progress; such systems in other countries have given place to others. So it must inevitably go here also. Objection is taken to various measures of land reform brought forward by Congress Governments and those who object do not realise where their objections lead to. These Tenancy bills do not radically change the basis of the land system and all they purport to do is to give much needed relief to the peasant. They do not solve the land problem. I should like the bills to become law because the peasants hunger for relief. But I shall not be sorry if obstruction stop them for then the issue will be clear and the final solution nearer.

This applies to every problem we have to face we tinker about with it hoping to ease the situation for a while. But the problem remains.

FEDERATION

I had sat down to write about Federation but my mind has strayed and led me into other directions. But the issue in every case is the same and we have to consider this question of Federation from this wider and more essential stand-point to fit the political and economic structure of India to reality in our country and the world.

It surprises me that people should talk still of Federation in terms of possibility. Even those who oppose it vehemently do so obviously because they think that it might be imposed upon us. My own mind shut the door to Federation long ago, not only because I disliked it and considered it harmful to India, but because I came to the conclusion that under present circumstances it could not come. Let me explain. I am no prophet and, in the changing world today, it needs a very brave or a very foolish man to say what will happen. Anything may happen in India and it is a possibility that we might go to pieces and have to submit to something even worse than Federation. It is not impossible that the world may be dominated for a while by Fascism and all freedom crushed. We have seen that Mr. Neville Chamberlain's Government is capable of every species of folly and betrayal and, so far as they are concerned, we can only expect the worst from them.

DEAD ISSUE

And yet I do not think that Federation as proposed, or any variant of it, can come to India. People talk that Lord Zetland and other preceptors have not quite realised his, or realising it, do not wish to say so. Federation cannot come to India in this shape and from because India has changed and the world has changed completely, and the age of the Round Table Conference is lost already in the dim mists of antiquity. If British folly seeks still to impose it upon us, it will mean deadly conflict and the break-up of much that we have in India today. The ultimate result may be good or bad for us, but it will not be the functioning of Federation

And so I think that Federation cannot come. It is dead and there is no magic potion that will give it life.—United Press

COMMERCIAL AIR RECORD

Paris To Saigon In A Little Over 100 Hours

PARIS, May 31.

Flying a distance of 9,000 miles from Paris to Saigon in 100 hours and 23 minutes, an Air France Twelve Passenger Liner has created a new commercial Air record. The machine was flying on the Company's weekly Far Eastern Service from London to Hongkong.—Reuter.

ALWAR, May 30—On account of continued famine in the Alwar State the period of suspension of execution of civil decrees against the peasants has been extended.

N. M. Joshi's Broadcast

Labour Conditions In India And Abroad

Exploitation Persists All Over The World: Trade Unions And Unity Are The Only Remedy For Workers

"Workers of the World, Unite, is the slogan of the International Labour Movement and for such unity a complete understanding of the social and economic position of the workers of different countries is the first essential. Workers of the world over belong to the free-masonry of companionship in misery.

EXPLOITATION PERSISTS

"True, under the impact of the new social ethics, some of the injustices of the past have been done away with; nevertheless, their exploitation still persists, and the results are writ large in the conditions of life of the workers." said Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. (Central) in the course of a Radio Talk given from Bombay recently.

VAST DISPARITY

If there are differences in the standards of life of the different classes of people in the same country, with workers occupying the lowest rungs of the ladder, the differences between the standards of living of the workers in different countries, are even greater. Such differences become more and more pronounced between industrially advanced countries like United States of America and Great Britain on the one hand and an industrially backward country like India on the other.

The dominant factor in the determination of the standard of living is, of course, wages. Authoritative comparative wage figures for the same occupational groups in the three countries are difficult to obtain. The following wage statistics relating to operatives in the textile industry, may however, be taken as furnishing some useful data. In the United States, in the cotton industry in August 1933 the average weekly earnings of all workers, male and female, was 13.17 dollars (Rs. 38-10-3), the hours actually worked being 35.5 in a week. In Great Britain the average weekly earnings of all workers, male and female, in the cotton industry in the week ending 12th October 1935, was £1-13-8 (or Rs. 22-4-0) and average hours worked per week was 47.3. In India, in July 1937, the weighted average weekly earnings of different categories of workers in the textile industry in Bombay City was Rs. 5-12-6 the weekly hours being 54. These illustrative figures show that in the cotton industry, the British operative gets nearly four times and the American operative nearly seven times the wages of the Indian operative.

STANDARD OF LIVING

The term standard of living is intended to cover the sum of the consumption of the goods and the services which are obtainable from the income of a person or family. It is not a sum of money, but a sum of goods, which must be taken into account, for purposes of valid comparison.

THE CONTRAST

I shall confine myself generally to a comparative study of the standards of living in the U.S.A. and India.

The first point that strikes the enquirer is the great disparity in the income levels of the workers of the two countries. We have already seen that the wages of the American textile worker are broadly speaking seven times the wages of the corresponding textile worker in India. An even more correct gauge for determining the standards of life in the two countries is to find out the average income of a member of a working class family. For the purpose of comparison we may take for the U.S.A. Atlanta—a city in the South with a large Negro population, and for India Madras.

In Atlanta the yearly income of a member of a family of a White American is found to be 600 dollars (or Rs. 1,715), and for a member in a Negro family 300 dollars (or about Rs. 867), the corresponding figure for the annual income of a member of an industrial workers' family in Madras being only Rs. 91-2-0.

Let us, now try to see what income per member of a family means in terms of food consumption and adequacy of nutrition, in the U.S.A. and India. Food is a primary necessity, and the beneficent effect of higher incomes should be most perceptible in this sphere. In New York 50 per cent of the families with a food expenditure per year of 195 dollars and over, per member of a family, are in a position to get a good diet, and an adequate nutrition for a member of a family, and since, the average income in the average family, in New York ranges between 700 dollars and 800 dollars, it may be taken for granted that a high percentage of working class families are well-nourished.

UNDERFED

The conditions in India in respect of diet adequacy are totally different. In the first place, there is the general poverty of the country and the pressure of an increasing population on the soil. The diet surveys of several South Indian villages carried out in 1936 only serve to confirm the conclusion that the food of an Indian worker is insufficient. These diet surveys covered both agricultural and non-agricultural families having varying incomes from Rs. 50 to over Rs. 500 per year. Judged by the standards of minimum requirements, it appears that all the families, except for a few in the higher income groups, had an insufficient diet. The investigators stated that it was probable that from one-third to one-half of all the families did not consume enough food.

NUTRITION PROBLEM

Secondly, the Indian worker is heavily handicapped by a nutrition insufficient in quality. The average daily energy requirements of an Indian industrial worker per day has been estimated at 2,800 calories and the model diet drawn up to furnish this minimum has been estimated to cost Rs. 6 per month. The 1935-36 enquiry into the family budgets of industrial workers in Madras City, however, showed that the average amount spent on food by a member of a working class family per month was only Rs. 3-10-8. There is little prospect of working class families in India being able to afford in the near future the model diet costing Rs. 6 per month.

Next to food in order of importance, so far as the Standard of living is concerned, comes housing. A comparison between housing conditions of workers in the U.S.A. and India shows that India lags far behind. Housing and other amenities of life are conditioned by National wealth, and in a country like India where the per capital income is very small, the workers who are least able to mend for themselves, and who are denied equitable share in the national dividends, have necessarily to live. under sub-normal conditions.

For an appraisal of housing in the U.S.A. it may be noted that six million non-farm houses and five million farm houses in the United States, or over a third of all the houses in the country, are estimated to be sub-standard. But what is considered substandard in America will, according to Indian standards, be considered highly satisfactory. Housing in U.S.A. is considered substandard if each family is not furnished with an ample and pure supply of running water, with an indoor flush toilet for its exclusive use and with a bath-tub or shower.

MISERABLE HOUSING

The contrast can best be brought out only by an actual reference to conditions in Indian Industrial Centres. In the busiest industrial centres, houses are built close together and frequently back to back in order to make use of all available space. In Bombay City, there are 244,121 occupied tenements of which 197,516 or 81 per cent consist of one room only and they are occupied by 791,762 persons or 74 per cent of the population of the city. The average number of persons per room in this class of tenements is 4.33 per cent of the population lives in rooms occupied by more than five persons and 15,000 persons live in rooms occupied by 20 persons or more. Only 4 per cent of the population lives in conditions which ensure reasonable privacy and domestic seclusion.

OTHER AMENITIES

Further, conditions of sanitation, ventilation, light and water supply leave much to be desired in the housing of the working classes. During an enquiry covering 5,363 families in Bombay City in 1930, it was found that 59 per cent of all the buildings had only one window. In regard to latrine accommodation, it was found that only one latrine was provided for the use of 1 to 8 tenements in 89 per cent of the buildings. Similarly for water taps, the report shows that one water tap was provided for the use of 1 to 8 tenements in 26 per cent of the buildings, for 9 to 15 tenements in 40 per cent of the buildings and for 15 tenements and over, in 33 per cent.

HOURS OF WORK

Hours of work in the textile industry were already incidentally mentioned as being 35.5 in U.S.A., 47.3 in Great Britain and 54 in India.

Social insurance providing for protection during sickness, unemployment and old age is the most essential need of the industrial workers. Great Britain is more advanced in this respect than almost any other country with a statutory and widespread system of the Health Insurance, unemployment insurance and Old Age Pensions. As a part of the new economic policy of President Roosevelt, old age pensions and unemployment relief are being given on large scales in U.S.A. But the system still lacks firm statutory recognition. In India there is hardly a beginning of social insurance except that we have a meagre Workmen's Compansation Act and some of the provinces have also Maternity Benefit Acts.

We have next to consider how to raise Indian standards to a higher level and thus bring about at least an approximation to the higher standards obtaining in the progressive industrial countries of the West.

The existing low standards in India are attributable partly to inadequate legislation for regulating conditions such as hours of work and for the establishment of a system of social insurance and partly to weakness of the Indian Labour movement and the resultant inability of Indian workers to use their collective strength effectively in the flight, for higher wages and better standards of living.

It is instructive to study American conditions in this respect and see how the right of combination and collective bargaining has tended to improve the economic position of the American worker. It is surprising that till as recently as 1933 trade union conditions in America were not dissimilar to those in India. Whatever collective bargaining based on trade unionism, existed till then, was confined to the highly skilled crafts that is to say to a very small fraction of America's working population. The unskilled workers were largely unorganised. When President Roosevelt launched his world-famous New Deal Programme, unionism was almost moribund in the States. The President realised that unless higher standards of living could be enforced, his scheme had no chance of success. Exerting for higher standards was obviously labour's task. Labour organisations had, therefore, to be strengthened and encouraged, and provisions to subserve this purpose were incorporated in the National Industrial Recovery Act or N.I.R.A. A National Labour Board has also been set up to make collective bargaining the normal method for settling working conditions and to prevent victimisation of unions and unionists by the employers. Since then American Trade Unionism is becoming an increasingly effective force in securing higher wages and better conditions of work for American Labour. The British Trade Union movement is the oldest, and has grown from within. It is united and strong. The Indian movement is only 20 years old. Though younger it is ideologically more advanced than the movement in U.S.A.

A powerful and effective trade union movement is a sheet-anchor for Indian workers in their fight for better conditions. The struggle that is being carried on at present for recognition of trade unions has to be pursued to a victorious conclusion. Representative, strong and efficient trade unions will not only serve as jealous custodians of the workers' incontestable right to certain minimum decent standards of living but will enable the Indian workers to reach some day the higher standards attained by the workers of U.S.A. and Great Britain.

A SHORT STORY

BLOW TO VANITY

By Meredith Scholl

This is the story of Ivan Wales, who when a boy of thirteen was injured in an automobile accident. Unhappily the only resulting scars were on his face. A jagged line ran from the left corner of his mouth to a point just below his left ear. Another scar ran from the right corner downward over the chin. The effect was at once ludicrous and hideous.

Ivan, always a sensitive youth, was never the same. Some say the injuries from his accident were mental as well as physical, but those who knew him best knew that the mental ailment came later as a result of his facial deformity.

Children, in the cruel, thoughtless way that children can act, laughed and made fun of Ivan's ugliness. Older folks stared at him. Wherever he went he became an object of mirth or sympathy or pity.

Ivan withdrew into himself. As he grew older he realised what a cruel blow fate had dealt him. He was marked for life.

It was then, at the age of eighteen, his mind started to work along unnatural channels. It began with envy, envy toward other boys of his own age who could go to parties and more about in society without being laughed at and stared at and jeered at. Gradually the envy blended into vindictiveness, a fierce desire to right the wrong that had been done him. This sensation found an outlet in physical violence.

Folks excused the first demonstration because they said that young and handsome Clay Anthony deserved the pummelling Ivan gave him because he publicly made fun of the youth's ugly countenance. But Clay was only the first. Ivan now had the cunning of a semi-maniac. Skilfully he inveigled other youths into giving him cause for attacking them. He had the strength of two men his size. Within a month, three of the town boys were beaten into insensibility. One received a cut on his face that required three stitches.

Then folks knew. They knew that Ivan's mind had become warped, that handsome youths had become an object of his vindictiveness. Curiously, boys who weren't unusually attractive, he never molested.

The town buzzed with excitement. Ivan should be put away. He was dangerous, a menace to society.

A week later, Ivan ambushed young Tom Forbes one night as he was returning from a date with Johanna Bond. When they found Tom in the morning he was still unconscious. They rushed him to a hospital, but before noon he had died. Shortly afterward a band of irate citizenry headed for the house where Ivan lived, but when they got there they found he had been missing all day. His tearful mother did not know or would not tell his whereabouts.

Two weeks later, in the neighbouring town of Riverton, the young college folks, home for their summer vacations, were planning a gala dance at the local country club. Among the out-of-

She flung her arms round his neck.

town guests was one, Dudley Splenger, member of the varsity football squad at Navasota University, a college hero, voted the most popular and best looking boy in his class. Dudley was visiting the Cutters, friends of his family, and the Cutters had introduced him to pretty Malvina Cade.

Now Malvina Cade was practically engaged to Guy Vinton, but, being human, she was flattered by the handsome and famous Dudley's attention. When he asked her to go to the country club dance with him she refused because she had promised Guy. Dudley looked hurt and resentful, so she told him he could come along too. She would share the evening with them both.

Dudley agreed because nobody knew his great appeal for women more than himself. Fame had gone to Dudley's head. He was confident, and boastful. He believed himself irresistible. He could understand why Malvina had asked him to join her party. She knew as well as he that quiet, unassuming Guy Vinton wouldn't rate much with Dudley as the competitor.

When Guy heard of the arrangement he looked once, searchingly, into Malvina's eyes, then smiled and said it was O.K. Dudley smirked contemptuously, and they set off for the dance. It was not a pleasant evening for either Guy or Malvina. Dudley was swaggering, smug, overbearing. He had that superior air about him. He danced only with the prettiest girls. Before the affair was half ended the local boys had decided that what Dudley needed more than anything was a blow to his vanity.

At 12 o'clock there was an intermission. Malvina and Guy strolled out on to the terrace and walked to the far end. They were lighting cigarettes when Dudley came swaggering along after them. Dudley opened his mouth to speak, but instead he stopped short and stared at something beyond the couple. Impulsively Malvina and Guy turned.

Ivan Wales was crouching not two feet away, and the look of him caused Malvina's blood to congeal. She knew who he was. She knew about his obsession. Swiftly and with a feeling of horror she thought: "He'll kill Dudley! Dudley's so handsome, he'll kill him!"

And just then Ivan leaped forward. But he did not leap at Dudley. He leaped at Guy. Malvina screamed and Dudley cursed and turned and scuttled back along the terrace.

Ivan had twined his arms around Guy and was making small horrible noises. Then Malvina screamed again, and men came running. They pulled Ivan off and held him while someone sent for the police.....

Malvina and Guy rode home alone together. At Malvina's door she hesitated, looked up into Guy's face. She stared to say something, but Guy smiled and squeezed her hand. "It's O. K., honey. I understand. Ivan—poor kid—he—well, I guess he knew".

"Yes", said Malvina, "he knew. And now I know, for sure. Oh, Guy!" And she flung her arms around his neck and Guy kissed her.

Indian Textiles Make Headway In Malaya

Sequel To Malayan-Chinese Boycott Of Japanese Goods

SINGAPORE (By Mail).

How Indian textile manufacturers are competing successfully in Malaya with British manufacturers is shown in the annual report of Mr. A. Boyd, technical adviser on piecegoods, published with the report of the F. M. S. Customs and Excise Department.

Mr. Boyd says that British Indian mills are now able to produce finishes on low and medium quality bleached or dyed cottons which are equal or compare very favourably with similar types of goods from Great Britain, but at about 15 per cent. less in price.

BRITISHERS HIT

"It seems possible", he continues, "that Home suppliers may in future lose much of this low and medium quality trade. The loss cannot be recouped in larger sales of high class goods, as high class goods are bought only by a very small section of the population.

"Malaya is not a market in which the masses of labourers can gradually be educated towards a desire for higher class goods.

"The Chinese labourers will not change their course black or blue sheeting or drill clothing, or the Indians their coarse dhoties and saries, for better quality cloth.

"They have learned by experience that the coarse string cloth suits their purpose, both in wearing properties and price."

A reference to the effectiveness of the Malayan-Chinese boycott of Japanese goods is made by Mr. Boyd.

BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE GOODS

Mr. Boyd states that the "effectiveness of the unofficial boycott of Japanese goods which was instituted by the Chinese in Malaya in the latter part of 1937, has continued ever since, with the result that textile imports from Japan were the smallest last year for the last ten years."

He shows that as a result of textile quota legislation, and hostilities in the Far East, trade has been diverted mostly from Japan to India and Hong Kong, which countries during the last two years have made rapid progress in gaining an important share of the trade of the F. M. S. in greys, whites and colour-woven cottons and cotton sarongs.

The growth of these imports, Mr. Boyd adds, has also been made at the expense of the United Kingdom trade for they are cloths of low counts, to which mass production can be applied with cheap labour by mills in India and Hong Kong (Kowloon), and the same qualities are being supplied for their own home markets.

The tendency is, he says, for Indian firms in Malaya to buy more from India, where their head offices are situated, and finance can easily be arranged.

"The outstanding feature of direct imports", he writes, "is their continuous increase during the last eight years, particularly since the institution of the quota system."

Direct imports to the F. M. S. have increased from 8.73 per cent, of the total imports in 1931 to 40.47 per cent. last year.

"Formerly", Mr. Boy observes, "the Straits Settlements have supplied the bulk of the imports of all classes of piece-goods.

"Since, however, these States held only four per cent. of foreign quotas, there has been growing desire by F. M. S. merchants to secure the advantages of direct dealings for themselves which has exercised a beneficial effect on direct trade with the United Kingdom, India and Hong Kong."

No Hope For "Forward Bloc" In Bihar

Kisan Sabha-Congress Rapprochement Foreshadowed

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, May 28.

Mr. Bose's "Forward Bloc", has not even the ghost of a chance in Bihar. Some prominent Kisan Sabha leaders, when interviewed, expressed inability to say ditto to Swami Dhayanands reported support to Mr. Bose's new party. They were of opinion that Kisans could liquidate their separate existence and jeopardise their cause by hobnobbing with opportunists and a disgruntled few who, having revolted from the present party on questions of personal figure, are making frantic efforts for capturing power. Mr. Bose's censure of Bihar Labour in boycotting Tatas' Centenary Celebrations has completely alienated Bihar Labour against him and it will not give any support to Mr. Bose's party, if its means support to him against Congress.

The Kisan Congress disaffection in Bihar, which had arisen as a sequel to the acceptance of office and non-fulfilment of all Kisans' demands, and had been moving towards rapprochement, since Acharya Narendradeo became president of A. I. Kisan Sabha, will, it is expected, soon end in peace. The immediate and main grievance of Kisans is as regards Bakashta land question for which Satyagraha was started at Reora and other places and is still afoot at Anwara and Barahagatal and as the Bakashta Land Act has evidently failed to serve its purpose due to tactics of zemindars, the Ministry, it is understood, is contemplating to bring in a new measure in the next session of the Assembly to remove Kisans' grievances. Kisans, it is further reported, are prepared to stop all direct action and move for abolition of Zemindari, pending an agreed settlement, if the Bakashta land problem is solved and Kisans are allowed some adjustment in rents and some arrears are wiped off and if some arrangement is made for their economic improvement.

Mr. Jayaprakash Narayen and Acharya Narendra Deo are behind this move for rapprochement between the Kisan Sabha and the Congress, which have much to loose due to differences.

MUTT AND JEFF—After All Is Said and Done, the Audience Has the Last Word **By BUD FISHER**

I'M WRITING A PLAY THAT'S GONNA BE THE SENSATION OF THE COMING YEAR--- THIS IS THE LAST ACT!
MIND IF I READ THE FIRST ACT?
NO! GO AHEAD!
MY, MY, WHAT BAD LANGUAGE! SUCH CUSS WORDS!
WHAT DO YOU MEAN, CUSS WORDS? I DIDN'T USE ANY BAD LANGUAGE!
OH, I KNOW YOU DIDN'T, MUTT-
- BUT THE AUDIENCE WILL!
?
THE END
4-24

Our Readers' Views

Rejoinder To Lord Zetland

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Although a certain amount of laxity in thought and speech is understandable in after dinner speeches, it is advisable to take a somewhat strict notice of certain observations made by Lord Zetland in his speech at the Empire Day Dinner recently in London. His Lordship asked his audience to imagine what the condition of India would have been if it were under the rule of any Imperial Dominion other than that of England; and he twitted Congress Ministers in reference to their accepting the co-operation of the agents of British Imperialism, such as the Governor-General and the Provincial Governors.

It is regrettable that a person holding the high and responsible office that Lord Zetland holds should have failed to understand even now the true implications of the situation and created an impression on his listeners that is far from correct. He has thereby innocently misled, those in England and outside who should read his speech, as to the state of facts as they exist in British India this day.

It seems that it is not enough that Indians should meet with all sorts of difficulties in attaining their goal within their own country: they also are subjected to have their doings represented outside India creating a false impression regarding their activities.

The facts which the world ought to be made aware of, are first that Indians desire to obtain complete self-government in all their affairs, both domestic and foreign, i.e., to become a true democracy. Secondly, they desire to achieve their aim by peaceful means. Thirdly, for achieving that end, they are constant in their efforts to reach the good that lies in the heart of every human being, including their opponents. In doing so they do not observe any distinction between one class or creed or colour and another. It follows that Indians, consistently with their political principles and philosophy, do not, in dealing with Government officers adopt an attitude of enmity.

As to the other point mentioned by Lord Zetland, his Lordship would do well to seriously ponder over the reasons for the failure of the trade Ambassador of Germany who recently toured through India, in establishing substantial commercial relations between his country and India. It would have been to the material advantage of India if the German mission had succeeded. Nevertheless, Indians turned it down. This fact ought to win for India respect from the Ambassador and from all others who may still doubt the purity of the means by which our country wishes to attain her independent status in the comity of nations.

India wants the genuine article, and wants to obtain that article not by hate, but by pure and honourable means. The earlier the knowledge of these two fundamental facts is authoritatively brought home to foreign countries, the better.—Yours, etc.

NAYAN H. PANDIA,
President,
The India Distress League.
121, Medows St., Bombay.

A Protest

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I believe I am expressing the opinion of the majority of your readers when I say that we are definitely not interested in (1) the dance and cabaret programmes of Taj, Majestic or Green's (2) the colour, pattern and style of the respective shirts sported by "Society" folk and the length of the hair on their heads, (3) the performances of regimental bands, (4) the free advertisement of private Dancing Schools, (5) idle gossip of the members of the Cricket Club of India and, finally, we are absolutely tired of hearing what the members of the local "Smart" set think of each other. Can't Mr. D. F. Karaka, "Wrong Angle" M. R. A. B. and their tribe find something more useful—or at least really amusing—to write about?

Also, are not remarks such as "In spite of the weather, dancing still keeps its grip on all classes," "why does one bright young thing hold on to her sari while dancing—did she think it will run awa"?" out of place in a paper like the 'Chronicle?" And why should a whole column be devoted to the intimate details of the private life of a person known to us only by his initials and whose accomplishments or feelings are matters of no consequence to us?—Yours, etc

A READER.

Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Dr. Ghadiali has gone to the pains of giving three public lectures, with lantern slides, showing the devastating effects of alcohol on the human body.

12 per cent of this world's population is Hindu and 11 per cent. is Mohamedan, both combined being 23 per cent. and by no means all the latter in India.

Let us suppose that not one of these people are addicted to alcoholic drinking. There should then be no talk of Prohibition in this country, but that is not my point. The other 77 per cent of this world's population are known to be free indulgers, so, according to our learned doctor, their organs along with their everything else must be in an awful state.

These miserable specimens of humanity cover the whole habitable globe excepting Hindustan and yet, when we come to look at them, (without bragging) are they inferior in mind and body to the Indian?—Yours, etc.

W. L. BANAVALKAR.
380, Girgaum Road,
Bombay No. 6.
May 29.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Kaiser-i-Hind" and the "Sanj Vartaman" which, only a few months back supplemented their support to the Prohibition policy of the Government of Bombay are now, showing their apathy to it. The "Kaiser-i-Hind" was once concerned at the permits granted to the addicts in Ahmedabad and expressed its apprehension. What one would like to know, are the reasons for this "volte face"?

Referring to the enforcement of Prohibition in Ahmedabad the "Sanj Vartaman" had not "the least doubt that the great experiment was worth trying and that if the experiment succeeded, it would be an unprecedented victory." Who can question the success of the Dry Area Schemes? Papers should not act as weathercocks but state their honest opinion. Liquor, which according to these papers, 'was' a social evil 'is' so even now, and it must be eradicated. It is high time that these papers stopped their anti-Prohibition tendencies and advocated the cause of truth. If liquor was an evil according to them a year ago, it could not have become nectar now.—Yours, etc.

P. A. AMIN.

"Hattya" System

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Of late I had occasions to draw the attention of the public to the most unhealthy "Hattya" system of deal in the fruit and vegetable trade of Bombay in the columns of your popular paper.

I have already expressed myself about this system, by their activities since 1923 Government officials have been piously hoping to put a stop to the "Hattya" system. It seems, however, that the fruit and vegetable merchants have proved themselves a match to Dr. Ghatge, the Provincial Marketing Officer.

I read about a fortnight ago that a central station for graded mangoes would be opened in Bombay "Outside the Crawford Market". This station has eventually been opened at Dhobi Talao and service started to the benefit of the purchasing public.

Sir, you will agree with me that the Crawford Market which is the biggest place for fruit and vegetable trade ought to have a similar station, if not the present central one. I do not very well follow the propriety of such a move unless Dr. Ghatge is nervous about the so-called boycott or is afraid to initiate his new scheme to the displeasure of the old and privileged merchants of the Crawford Market, who very often been threatening to vacate the stalls for anything being done which is reasonable and healthy to trade. Is the Agricultural Department going to succumb to such threats? If the stall holders vacate let them do so.—Yours, etc.

MINDE PATIL.
May, 30.

Hyderabad Satyagraha

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The District Magistrate, Sholapur, issued on the 24th May, a Press Note which contains the following passage which calls for some comment. He says "Since a group of 40 or 50 Arya Samaj volunteers was to blame for the rioting on the evening of May 21, and since the agitation in Nizam's territory inflamed communal feelings in the District, it was considered essential for the public peace to remove them from the District."

The words convey an impression which is far from correct. There is no agitation in the "Nizam's territories." It is an agitation inspired and manned from outside the Nizam's territories and thrust upon the Nizam's people. It is a political stunt under religious and communal guise to start subversive activities among the otherwise peaceful and contented subjects of the Nizam. It is not the agitation in the Nizam's territories that has enflamed feelings in Sholapur but 'vice versa.' It is the agitation in Sholapur and elsewhere which is inflaming the feelings in Hyderabad. Some 5,100 Satyagrahis belonging to the Arya Samaj and Hindu Mahasabha groups are in the State jails. Over 80 per cent of these are persons from outside the State. It is the Arya Samaj agitators with their well-known disregard for the feelings of other communities that are shouting inflammatory slogans, distributing scurrilous literature and creating hate and discontent by various means.—Yours, etc.

"HYDERABADI"

Matric Examination

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Now that Matric results are to be out I take the opportunity of sounding parents through your paper.

"One of the great dangers of education is that with many people it works like a habit-forming drug. This is likely to be true especially of the unusually bright student. The more he studies the more he wants to study. The more he learns the more he thinks he must still learn before he can settle down to using his knowledge. Professional educators are usually ready to urge young people to get more education. Naturally education is their business. They live on it."

To many I would recommend their going to work immediately upon matriculating instead of taking a college course. I am of opinion that many boys and girls are using education as a means of escaping from reality and hard work and that such boys and girls should get some practical experience before going any further. This is true of students whose parents are poor and have not only to sacrifice their primary comforts but also face the danger of financial slavery. It is but meet and just that such young matriculates come out in right earnest to help their parents rather than craving for their help

I firmly believe that it is waste of time and money for a girl or boy to go to college unless they have a good reason for going. Getting education (college) is not a good reason. The question is an education for what?

It has been discovered that many students have great difficulty in getting through College. They anyhow finish it. In the circumstances, I urge against undertaking a college education without serious thoughts—Yours, etc.

HARI PRASAD GUPTA
P. O. Box 2233, Bombay

B. E. S. T. Buses

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—While the B.E.S.T. Co. deserves our congratulations for introducing certain improvements in their latest cars, we have to draw their attention to some serious defects, arising therefrom, which should be remedied before monsoon sets in.

In the old cars, there was no door-system. There was an open gangway so that during the rains even if he windows were kept shut, there was ample room for adequate ventilation. If the new cars during the monsoon one feels quite uneasy and perspiration trickles down one's forehead in torrents. The passengers are almost struggling for breath. As far as I can see there are no sufficient inlets and outlets left for free play of fresh air and the car is almost unfit for human occupation.

Another unfortunate defect is the giddiness that is being caused by the edges of the window panes falling in line with the line of our eyesight when looking outside from the cars. Yours, etc.

B. R. YEKKAR

EDUCATION

Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona

An Indian Public School for Boys aged 5—19, open to all castes, creeds and communities.

From June 1939, a limited number of day boys will be admitted, in addition to Boarders.

Full details and prospectus can be obtained from

S. S. CAMERON, M.A., (Oxon.).
Principal.

(61).

Industrial Planning

(Continued from Page 6)

companiments of an unregulated economy. To what extent all or any of these functions could be performed by an investment board in the present circumstances in India may be a matter of opinion, even as the possibility of successful planning itself is a matter for doubt with our present equipment of political power. But once planning is taken up seriously, it cannot be ignored that these aspects of the matter constitute a part and parcel of the aims of planning.

Functions Of The Board

Thus the above-mentioned functions may or may not be within the realm of present possibilities, but there are certain other functions which are quite as important adjuncts to planning as these and which may be attempted, given some suitable reforms in the legal and administrative framework, particularly if the centrally controlled Congress provinces can co-operate in working them out. For this purpose, the organisation of an investment board on an inter-provincial basis, working in co-operation with a central industrial bank, with branches in as many industrial centres as possible may be undertaken. And this Board, besides functioning as a financing agency for industries that may be planned to be developed by the governments, will also supervise the flotation of all new capital issues which should be permitted only subject to the licence issued by this Board. It might even act as an issuing house, and at least for the State planned industries, if not also for others, it should perform the functions of flotation and underwriting, as is done by the industrial banks in countries like France and Germany, where (rather than in England,) conditions of industrial development had been similar to those obtaining in India at present. Thus the work of the Board and its machinery would consist in providing long-term or investment capital, so direly needed by industry, and for the provision of which no facilities exist to-day since much of the credit supplied on the money market is only short-term or commercial capital and is therefore not helpful to industry in a convenient manner. If, and when, private enterprise seeks the assistance of this Board, it might be offered, subject to the granting of a due measure of representation on the directorate of the concern. In fact, such representation may even be insisted upon, in the case of all important concerns, if possible, with a view to harmonising the interests of the consumer and the producer, to safeguard the interests of the shareholders as against the depredations of unscrupulous promoters, as also, wherever possible, to arbitrate, with inside knowledge between the claims of labour and capital.

Advantages Of Investment Control

The numerous advantages of such an organization with or without planning should be obvious. It will be an agency that will help to mobilize private savings, which are at present either misdirected or are employed in less advantageous employment for want of proper direction, and divert them into channels most urgently desired by the Planning Committee as being in the interests of the community. Its intimate contact with actual industry will give it an insight into its affairs, and the experience gained in one branch of industry will not only provide useful guidance, in another, but the experience of industrialization as a whole will be available for control or development at later stages. While its control on public issues would enable it to check the intrusion of undesirable foreign capital and the starting of mushroom companies, it may itself be an agency through which the obtaining of foreign capital at reasonable rates may be negotiated. It will offer a centralising mechanism for the co-ordination of the various sources of credit and capital like the private banks, co-operative societies, insurance reserves, trust funds, private savings, etc. It will certainly be one of its advantages, that it will prevent banks from degenerating into activities undertaken purely for the sake of shareholders' profits an advantage of no small dimension in the present conditions of the Indian money market. Thus in all ways it will assist in the promotion of the utmost economy in the use of the country's capital and save the waste involved in the unregulated promotion of companies, in stock-exchange speculations trading on the fevers of industry, in the unpleasant excesses of individualist production and help in the much-needed rationalisation of the existing industry.

Financing The Board

Of course, it is true that there are numerous difficulties in the creation of a Board with such wide powers and functions, not the least of which may appear to be the question of initial finance. But, perhaps, given a certain measure of inter-provincial co-operation, it seems to be possible to say, that its financial aspects are not the most formidable of the obstacles. To start with, the Board might issue its own stock, and in the present mood of the money market there could be little reason for doubts about its success. The Governments themselves will have probably to share in the subscription to the extent necessary for retaining control over its policy and administration. It would be possible, further, to borrow, on Government security from funds like the insurance reserves, private trusts and endowments at reasonable rates. Besides all these, the participating Governments may provide for its capital by earmarking revenues from certain uniformly imposed items of taxation for a given period for the capital of the Board. For example, the imposition of a uniform inheritance tax, and its accumulation for a period of five or ten years, may be quite a convenient method as also a sound proposition from the point of view of economic theory. Since, in the first place it is only out of such properties as are taxed in this manner that the necessary savings would arise; and, secondly, the burden of taxation would be mitigated on account of the fact that it is being accumulated for providing for directly productive undertakings that might ultimately enhance the community's taxable capacity; and, thirdly, that it will involve the smallest amount of inconvenience to these members of the community who may not be able to pay for industrialisation but who may be indirectly compelled to do so by the contraction of real wages consequent upon the unregulated development of industry. Such a scheme though novel, seems to possess many other incidental advantages but the consideration of these detail would be extraneous to the present topic. The point, however, is that this accumulation available as the working capital of the Board, taken in conjunction with the credit that it will enable it to have, might be expected to offer a sufficient basis for the Board's undertaking a good few of the functions mentioned above.

In conclusion it may be stated that the details both as regards the organization as well as the functions of the Board, may be different in its actual realisation. But it must be necessarily recognised, that any planning, undertaken in the present or any conditions, without a proper mechanism for the control of investment, will start with a serious handicap in the way of its success. Control of investment is a necessary condition of success for any variety of planning, as its absence is a guarantee of its failure.

KOLIS CONGRATULATE BOMBAY GOVT.

Appeal For Introducing Prohibition In Jalalpur

BOMBAY, May 31.

At a public meeting of the Kolis of Jalalpur Taluka held at Rasen, a resolution congratulating the Government of Bombay on the introduction of prohibition in the several talukas in the province, was unanimously passed.

The resolution appeals to the Government to introduce prohibition in the Jalalpur Taluka also and thus "rescue people from the claws of the demon of drink".

The meeting also promised co-operation and support to the Government for the enforcement of prohibition in their area.—A. P.

Fire Havoc In Assam Village

HABIGANJ (Sylhet), May 30.

About 100 houses were reduced to ashes by a devastating fire which broke out at dead of night in the village of Umednagar. Fifty families lost all their belongings and were rendered homeless.—United Press.

Muslim Ex-Minister Signs Congress Pledge

JESSORE, May 31.

Mr. Syed Nausher Ali, ex-Minister of Bengal, who has been here for some days in connection with the Jessore District Board affairs, has become a member of the Congress by signing the Congress pledge.—United Press.

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HOWEVER slight that irritating rash, pimple or rough patch may seem, be sure to smear on Zam-Buk. By promptly doing this you soon bring your skin back to health again. But, if you neglect these early stages of skin trouble you may soon suffer from eczema or something equally serious. Zam-Buk is specially recommended for all your skin troubles. It soothes away pain and irritation almost as soon as applied; and the refined herbal oils in Zam-Buk penetrate into the underlying tissues and expel poison and disease. Zam-Buk dries up discharges and heals without a scar. Try it for yourself!

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AFTER illness the vital forces of the body are so much exhausted that extreme weakness and depression invariably follow. To overcome these conditions and to ensure a quick recovery take Buckfast Tonic Wine, made by the Monks of Buckfast Abbey, England. Its recuperative effects are immediate and quickly apparent. Every glassful means a draught of renewed energy and strength

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WORLD OF WIRELESS

The Village Receiver

Present Technical Positions Discussed

(Reprinted From "Indian Listener")

In September 1936 the Research Department, All-India Radio, commenced experiments to determine the requirements of receivers for use in villages and to obtain information on such questions as power supply, output required, stability, efficiency, maintenance procedure, etc. Seven experimental models of receivers were installed in nearby villages in Delhi. Based on the practical information obtained and laboratory tests, a tentative specification was drawn up in June 1937 for village receivers and circulated to suppliers. But at that time, in the absence of a large and assured market, no firm was willing to engage in the production of a special model, and unfortunately no type of standard receiver which was normally available could be used without modification. Some Provincial Governments were, however, ready to make a beginning with village broadcasting, and receivers were urgently needed. Receivers modified to suit village requirements were supplied to the Government of Bombay in March 1937 and to the United Provinces in September 1937 for installation at the tube wells in the electrified area. Recently battery as well as A. C. mains operated receivers were supplied to the Government of Madras. At the present time 120 battery receivers supplied by the Research Department are being installed in the Delhi Province.

RECEIVER DESIGN

In the design of such village receivers, consideration has to be given to certain points which are more economic than technical. The design must follow in outline the models commonly available, and the standard models chosen should be susceptible to modification to meet the requirements of village use. The recommended design of receiver is of the superheterodyne type with automatic gain control. A straight receiver might perhaps be basically cheaper, but at present it is not being produced in sufficiently large numbers to be generally available at a reasonable price. Some of the reasons for its unpopularity are its generally lower sensitivity and selectivity, the difficulty of tuning owing to the necessity for reaction, and the variation in gain with change in battery voltages. The last is a serious drawback in the case of village receivers which have to work unattended.

RECEIVER TYPES

Four different types of receiver are required to meet all conditions of village use:

1. The mains operated receiver for use in villages with electric supply.
2. The primary battery operated receiver for use in localities which are so inaccessible or distant that batteries can only be economically changed at long intervals.
3. The standard battery receiver operated from a secondary battery or accumulator.
4. The modified battery receiver to give a higher output from the loudspeaker than the normal battery receiver.

In all the four cases the normal procedure is to take a standard production model super-heterodyne receiver and remove it from the normal cabinet supplied with the chassis. The chassis is then mounted in a sheet metal box finished in cellulose paint and arranged to keep out dust and insects. This has the additional advantage that the box may be locked and the receiver cannot then be tampered with. Wooden boxes were used at one time, but proved unsuitable owing to their poor conductivity to dissipate the heat generated in working. The loudspeaker mounted in the original cabinet is sometimes used as a separate loudspeaker unit or a horn type loudspeaker may be used.

The A C operated receiver for villages offers no particular difficulties and a suitable production model super-heterodyne receiver may be used. The problem of village receivers is essentially that of maintaining and running battery operated sets economically. Unfortunately the number of villages with electric supply is small, and in the majority of cases battery operated receivers are required.

TIME-SWITCHES

It has been found necessary in the interests of general reliability of operation to provide all battery receivers with a time-switch to switch the receiver on and off at the correct time. For any system of organized maintenance of battery receivers, it is essential to know the number of hours the receiver will be used in any given time in order that batteries may be changed at correct intervals. This can only be assured if time-switches are provided. The special village programme for villages is radiated for one hour at a fixed time of the day and the time switch is adjusted to turn the receiver on for this period. Before time-switches were used, it was found that in some villages receivers were used for longer hours than intended with the result that the batteries ran down before battery replacements were due, while in other cases villages missed portions of the programme because the receiver was not switched on in time. The time-switches have proved quite reliable and both 15-day and 40-day switches are used depending upon local circumstances.

SOURCE OF POWER

In the case of primary battery receivers low tension is obtained from air cell batteries of the air depolarizer type, while high tension supply is obtained from normal high tension dry batteries.

In the case of the unmodified and the modified secondary battery receiver the source of power is a 6 volt car accumulator. Owing to the very large quantity in which these are manufactured the price is less than for any other form of storage battery.

OUTPUT REQUIREMENTS

The major consideration in any village receiver project is the cost of maintenance, and this is closely related to the sound output required from the loudspeaker. In the past the tendency has been to provide too much volume from the loudspeakers. The villager will always sit near the loudspeaker even when the volume is very great. The requirements of Indian villages where the audience will not normally be less than 50 or more than 200 listeners can be met by the two types of secondary battery receivers, the unmodified type giving an output of 0.9 watts and the modified type an output of 2.5 watts audio frequency energy. In the frequent cases where an audience of more than 200 has to be catered for in a village without electric supply the solution is not to increase the output of the battery receiver but to provide a high efficiency loudspeaker. It is not difficult to obtain a horn type loudspeaker having an efficiency of five to ten times that of the normal diaphragm type speaker, and this is sufficient to meet the extreme requirements of village audiences. The initial cost of high efficiency loudspeakers is considerable, but this high initial cost is soon recovered in the economy resulting in the maintenance charges compared to the alternative of supplying a receiver with a higher audio frequency output and the standard speaker.

AIR VILLAGE RECEIVER

The battery operated receiver supplied by the Research Department, All-India Radio, for use in villages is shown in the accompanying illustrations. The installation comprises the receiver proper in a locked box, the car accumulator and the separate loudspeaker unit. The cover of the sheet metal box when raised exposes to view the receiver, time-switch and the vibrator unit, and, as the base of the box is hollow, all these units are readily accessible for any replacement or adjustment. In the case of breakdown the normal procedure is to remove the faulty unit from the box and replace it by a spare unit. All important repairs are carried out at a central depot. The loudspeaker, earth and aerial and the battery leads are brought out at the back of the box through holes suitably covered to prevent entry of dust or insects.

The essential requirement in a battery operated villager receiver is economy of consumption. Receivers which are wasteful of current are expensive to maintain, as larger batteries or more frequent renewals become necessary. An overall efficiency of 15 per cent between the audio frequency input to the loudspeaker and power consumption from the accumulator has been reached in the latest designs. The features which have been adopted for this purpose are the use of low consumption valves in all stages, Class B low frequency amplification and high efficiency vibrator H.T. supply.

The receiver illustrated is a 5 valve receiver comprising frequency changer, one IF stage, combined detector and first LF stage, second LF stage, twin Class B Output stage. It will be noted that no RF stage is provided. Under the conditions that these receivers are used, the minimum field strength encountered is not less than one millivolt per metre. There is therefore no advantage to be gained from a RF stage and in fact the increased consumption of such a stage would be a serious disadvantage.

H. T. SUPPLY

A considerable amount of study has been made of the problem of obtaining an efficient conversion of the six volt battery supply to high tension supply. In original models rotary convertors were used. It was found that adjustment and cleaning of the rotary convertors formed one of the principal items of maintenance of the receiver. However, at that time vibrator units were not available which could compete satisfactorily with the rotary convertor. This position has changed rapidly in the last two years, and it has now been possible to obtain vibrator units which have a greater reliability and efficiency of conversion than the rotary convertor. Vibrator units are used in all the secondary battery receivers at the present time.

NEGATIVE FEED-BACK

Though the present receivers do not make use of negative feedback in the audio frequency stages, it is proposed to adopt this feature in future receivers when circumstances are favourable. The advantages of such a feature are varied and many.

"RADIO SERVICES"

A New Monthly

"Radio Services" is a new monthly magazine devoted to radio education and progress. It is edited and published by Mr. R. K. Phatak, who has considerable experience in this line. The journal is mainly a technical one though it will also interest the lay radio fans. Attractively brought up, its annual subscription is Re. 1 only which should make it popular soon.

BOOK FOR RADIO SERVICEMEN

Alfred A Ghirardi's latest radio servicing book, "Radio Trouble-Shooter's Handbook," described as a "monumental new compilation of compact reference material to aid service men in speeding up their trouble-shooting and repair work" provides the service man with a wide range of new data of various kinds, selected for practical "bench value," and tabulated and indexed for handy and immediate use. All data has been factory-checked and double-checked for accuracy.

One of the most valuable features of the book is its collection of "Case Histories," a 274-page compilation of the common Trouble Symptoms and Remedies for 3,313 models of the receivers made by 177 different manufacturers. These "Case Histories" are positively authentic, and unique in that they have been taken from the actual service records of large servicing organizations. Another outstanding feature is the new tabulation of Intermediate Peak Frequencies for 15146 models of superheterodynes (representing 228 manufacturers), covering virtually all makes and models of superhets, old and new, including 1939 sets.

Auto-radio installation and servicing receives special attention in a number of different tabulations . . ignition-system interference data for over 80 car models; electrical wiring diagrams; gear ratios and dial directions of all auto-radio control heads; table of battery polarities, breaker-point gaps, spark-plug gaps, antenna data for all cars, etc.

Other features of the book include two new original and ingenious trouble-shooting charts: data for servicing sound-recorders and intercommunicator systems; comprehensive trade directories; and over 25 charts and tables on tubes, ballast resisters, dial lamps, magnet wire, grid-bias resisters, transformers, drills, and taps, all RMA Colour Codes, and many other subjects.

EUROPEAN STATIONS TO CHANGE WAVELENGTHS

Extensive alterations in the wavelengths of European long and medium-wave stations—including those of all BBC transmitters—will become effective in March next as the result of the European Wavelength Conference recently concluded at Montreux. The proposed changes, which apply to Europe only, follow upon the International Radio Conference held at Cairo last year, when the bands allotted to broadcasting services were revised, and they will be made during the night of March 4-5, 1940. The Conference reviewed the operating conditions of 373 stations, 103 of which are projected but not yet in existence.

The present limits of transmitting power used by European stations were also revised, and under the new scheme transmitters working on the long waveband may increase their powers up to 200 kW by night and 500 kW by day. New power limits in the medium waveband are: 120 kW for stations working on frequencies below 1,300 kc/s; 30 kW from 1,300-1,500 kc/s; and above 1,500 kc/s, 10 kW.

As a result of these new provisions, the powers of various BBC transmitters are to be increased. It is hoped that by March next the power of Droitwich, the BBC's long-wave transmitter, will have been increased to 200 kW—a change that will result in a 16 per cent. increase in field strength. In addition, the present 70-kW transmitters of the London Regional and North Regional stations are to be replaced by new transmitters, each capable of supplying an aerial power of 120 kW. A contract for their supply has already been placed.

USEFUL BOOK ON RADIO PHYSICS

Thousands of radio students, experimenters and technicians have learned most of what they know about radio from Ghirardi's "Radio Physics Course." Thousands more are learning from it every single day in the leading Radio Schools here and abroad. It is one of the finest books of its kind ever written. Certainly it is the most popular. And with good reason—for here between two covers is everything you want to know about fundamental radio principles from A to Z, from fundamental radio, electrical and sound theory right up to the latest development in short-waves, television and the talkies.

This remarkable book will fit your purpose, whatever it is—as a basic text-book that will teach you the whole science of radio; or as a convenient reference book to answer instantly the difficult problems you run across in your work. So clear and simple is Ghirardi's writing, and so helpful are the hundreds of illustrations that go with it, that even the most complicated subjects are quickly understood by anyone.

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To the beginner it is easily decipherable; to the advanced it stores unlimited technical data and provides a marvel of clearness in statement and a never-ceasing fountain of information

RAYAT SABHA MEETING AT PANDHARPUR

(From Our Correspondent)

KOLHAPUR, May 30

Mr Balasaheb More of Pandharpur, the President of the Rayat Sabha Conference arrived at the Kadamachiwadi at 4-30 p.m. seated, on an elephant in silver Howdah. The presidential procession was one mile long. After welcome songs Mr. Tatyasaheb Uplekar, Chairman of the Reception Committee made his speech which was followed by that of the President.

TAILORS ON STRIKE

The Secretary, Tailors' Strike Committee, writes:—

The tailors employed at Messrs Chiraguddin and Sons at Apollo Bunder are on strike since last Thursday on account of retrenchment and wage cut. The Strike Committee, which is conducting the strike, has presented the demands to the employers. The strike continues. Red Flag volunteers of the Strike Committee are picketing.

The following are the demands of the strikers:

Notices served by the firm on the tailors should be withdrawn as the same are in contravention of the understanding between the firm and the tailors.

The cut made in the salaries of some of the workers should be restored.

The tailors should be paid for the days they are on strike.

There should be no victimization of the tailors on account of their having taken part in the strike.

Adjournment Move In Bengal Assembly

Sequel To Assault On Krishak Proja Party Leader

CALCUTTA, May 30.

Shortly after the Assembly met to-day, Mr. Abu Hossain Sarkar, Secretary of the Krishak Proja Assembly Party, tabled an adjournment motion to discuss the situation arising out of the alleged assault on Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, Leader of the Krishak Projas in the Assembly.

After question hour, Mr. Sarkar asked the Speaker about the fate of the his adjournment motion.

The Speaker told Mr. Sarkar that he had received notice of the motion, but that he had not yet had time to give his consideration to the matter.

Dr. N. Sanyal appealed to the Speaker to waive any objection on technical grounds in view of the urgency of the matter and also in view of the fact that the notice of the motion had been given immediately on the receipt of the news.

The Speaker assured Dr. Sanyal that, if he was satisfied about the question of admissibility of the motion, he would not stand on technical grounds.

Moneylenders' Bill

The House by 86 votes to 17 accepted the Government amendment excluding commercial loans from the purview of the Bengal Moneylenders' Bill.

The Congress Party and three members of the Coalition Party remained neutral. Those who voted against the amendment included members of the Krishak Proja Party and Independent Scheduled Caste Party.

The House adjourned till Thursday, when discussions on the Bill will be resumed.—A. P.

KAPURTHALA, May 30—A remission of land revenue to the extent of over Rs. 28,000 for the Rabbi crop of 1939 has been made by the Kapurthala Government, according to an official announcement made by the Durbar.

The greatest danger TO LIFE IS DURING THE first six months.....

Mother! Safeguard your baby against the milk-borne diseases of cholera, dysentery, typhoid and malnutrition. Adulterated milk may even cause blindness.

Buy a tin of Glaxo to-day and start giving it to your baby. A 10 anna* tin will last a new-born baby for 9 days or for 18 if given in turn with the breast.

You will find in the tin full directions for the preparing of Glaxo printed in English.

If the breast can be given alternately with Glaxo, then a 10 anna* tin will last a new-born baby for 18 days.

Be safe, be wise—your baby's first six months are the most important of his life—his health for all times may well be founded there.

Feed him on Glaxo.

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Protect yourself from catching colds, 'flu, sore throats and chest and throat infections by gargling with 'Dettol' *daily*. Though 'Dettol' is three times stronger than carbolic, it is non-poisonous and harmless, but it is deadly to germs — and germs generally infect the throat first of all. This safeguard will be yours if you and your family gargle regularly with 'Dettol.'

You should also use 'Dettol' in your bath, in the water you wash clothes in, and spray rooms and wash floors with it. Keep 'Dettol' always handy.

'DETTOL'
TRADE MARK
THE MODERN ANTISEPTIC

RECKITT & SONS, Hull and London, England

Only Hope To Raise Standard Of Living

Mysore Dewan On Programme Of Industrial Regeneration

MYSORE, May 30.

The way of salvation in our political and social ills seems to me to lie in a patient and tentative advance made in the spirit of compromise and goodwill. Compromise and moderation—the policy of the middle path will consolidate our strength and lead us on from strength to strength observed Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, in his address to the budget session of the representative assembly which met to-day at Jagan Mohan Palace when a large and representative gathering was present which included H. E. Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay, Dr. Schacht former President of German Reichsbank and the British Resident.

STATES PROBLEMS

Referring to the problem of States, Sir Mirza said: It is the subject of readjustment—readjustment in the internal organisation and the external relation of the Indian States. As I said, in Mysore a Committee is at work on these subjects. We are awaiting its report. But, meanwhile, it seems necessary to indicate the attitude of Mysore to the recent statesmanlike exhortation of H.E. the Viceroy to the rulers of Indian States. The answer of Mysore to that appeal was—you will endorse this—a complete and full agreement. For an Indian Prince there can be no higher object in life than this—to live for and to strive for the welfare and contentment of his subjects. In their approbation lies his highest reward.

At the same time, continued the Dewan, all round them, forms of Government and of society, they saw, were on trial. None had definitely passed the test. In view of the difficulties of the problem, one was gratified to note the tone of moderation and practicalness in some of the recent statements of Mahatma Gandhi on the subject of Reforms in the States.

Speaking of Federation, Sir Mirza said: I should like once again to make it clear that it is not correct to look upon our own particular questions, the subsidy and the retrocession of civil and military station as questions arising out of that issue. These two questions were there calling for solution long before Federation appeared on the horizon and they would remain to be solved even if Federation scheme be put aside. What Mysore has been asking for is that these old accounts be settled before the proposed new account is opened with Federation."

The Dewan then gave an account of the various industrial enterprises started under the State auspices and said that it was his firm determination to pursue the industrial programme more vigorously than ever. He was convinced that this was the only way in which they could hope to raise the standard of living all round and increase the income both of the people and the Government.—A.P.

3,732 PATIENTS TREATED

Half-Yearly Report Of Y. M. A. V. Free Dispensary At Parle

The Secretary of the Vile Parle Municipality writes:—

During the six months ending 31st March 1939, the average daily attendance of patients at the Yashodabai Monji Anidas Vora Free Dispensary at Vile Parle run by the Municipality partly from the Municipal Funds and partly from rents realised from the property donated to the Municipality by Seth Monji Anidas Vora, was 89, the total number of patients treated during the period being 3,732.

About 76 minor operations were also performed at the dispensary during the said period.

The rents realised from the donated property amounted to Rs. 640 against which the Municipality had to spend Rs. 2,423 for running the dispensary and Rs. 159 for water, electric charges and other expenses in connection with the maintenance of the donated building, the net burden on the Municipal Funds thus working out to Rs. 1,940.

MOSQUITO TROUBLE IN AHMEDABAD

(From Our Correspondent.)

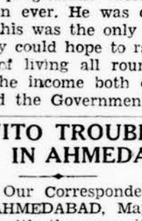
AHMEDABAD, May 30.

To deal with the mosquito problem caused by the stagnant gutter water scheme of Ahmedabad municipality, peasants of 15 villages attended the conference at Dani Limbda on Monday when Sjt. Arjun Lala, Secretary District Congress Committee, Thakoreprasad Pandya, Karlekar, Dasharabhlal, Daru and other Congress workers were present. About 1500 peasants attended the Conference.

The Conference passed a resolution protesting against the mosquito trouble, requesting the Ahmedabad Municipality to abolish the scheme, appealing the Congress Committees concerned to bring pressure upon the Congress parties in Municipality and District Local Board.

Quick relief from Sore Throats!

At the first signs of a sore throat, gargle immediately with Milton. Gargle again a few hours later if the pain persists. *Within half a day* Milton will clear up the most irritating throat. Keep Milton always in the house for full protection against sore throat and all the diseases that enter by the throat. A clean mouth is a safe mouth.



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KM7

Reduce Fat Salaries To Help Kisans

Suggestion To C. P. Govt.: Appeal For Compromise With Satyagrahis

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR (By Mail).

A strong condemnation of the jail administration in India and the ill-treatment of prisoners therein was made by Mr. M. R. Awari, Vice-President, Nagpur Municipal Committee, in a statement over the press note issued by the Provincial Government in reply to the complaint published in a local paper under the caption "ex-detenue's woes in Nagpur Jail."

Mr. Awari states:

"An attempt has been made to explain away the woes and sufferings to which the prisoners everywhere are subjected and which have been brought to light by Mr. Mukerjee. He was himself one of the victims of the reign of terror that prevails in almost all the jails of India. The explanation which has appeared is given by the Jail authorities, who seem to be extremely anxious to get out of the ridicule and shame to which they are put by Mr. Mukerjee. It is quite apparent that people would be reluctant to attach any importance or weight to it.

"From my own personal experience I can say with all the emphasis at my command that the habit of ill-treating the poor prisoners has become a second nature with the jail officials.

"To beat the prisoners, to abuse them for no fault of theirs is only a common thing which characterises an average warder and the Assistant Jailor. A word of protest against any injustice has to meet with instantaneous corporal punishment.

"In spite of the new regime of our Congress Government, the jail system of torture stands no chance of being reformed. The whole outlook of the jail authorities has to be changed, which can only be accomplished by strict eye of Minister over these officials. Then alone the prisoners will cease to be looked upon as animals or accidental slaves."

Satisfy Kisans

Mr. G. S. Page, M.L.A., has issued an appeal to the members of the C. P. Legislative Assembly, in connection with the Umrer Kisan Satyagraha, in which he states that after going through the Press Note issued by the C. P. Government and the reply given to it by the organizers of the Satyagraha he was convinced that the demands made by the Kisans at their Mandal Conference were not only fair but were even modest.

Mr. Page states that if the Congress M.L.A.s who formed the majority party and the Government of the Province called an emergency meeting of the Party and gave the kisans the requisite assurance and compelled the Ministry to meet the demands of the kisans immediately, Mr. Page did not think that the kisans would pursue the war path which they had now adopted.

The kisans of the Umrer Tahsil were going to meet on June 11 in a conference and unless the M.L.A.s took the necessary steps immediately their vocal sympathies would be of no avail. Mr. Page was still hopeful that the M.L.A.s would not be compelled to take any drastic action and the Ministry would of its own accord retrieve the position and meet the demands of the kisans with a broad heart which was expected of them.

Reduce Fat Salaries

At a conference of kisans held at Chhapara, Mr. P. D. Jatar, M.L.A., President of the District Congress Committee, Seoni, presiding, a resolution was passed that in view of the fact that the finances of the Provincial Government were not sufficient to grant the much-needed relief to the poor agriculturists and other members of the public, owing to the heavy drain on its resources to meet the fat salaries of officers in the Imperial and other high-paid services, the Conference resolved that the deputation which was to wait on the hon'ble the Minister for Law and other Ministers should urge on the Ministry the necessity of forcing the British Government to reduce the salaries of those officers and in the event of the British Government not acceding to the demand of the popular Ministry, the Ministers be requested to try to combat and wreck the constitution on this issue.

Bombay Govt. Congratulated

At a public meeting of Shop Assistants and other workers in the commercial concerns and establishments, held at Akola, Mr. Vinaya Kumar presiding, a resolution was passed congratulating the Bombay Government for introducing "The Bombay Shops and Commercial Establishments Bill" in the Bombay Assembly and requesting the Provincial Government to introduce a Bill of that kind in the Provincial Assembly and requesting the shop assistants and other workers in the commercial concerns all over the province to agitate for such legislation.

Relief To Agriculturists

A Pachmarhi message states that the Provincial Government has decided to issue orders for the suspension of recovery of all taccavi loans until further orders which will give immediate relief to the distressed agriculturists in the province.

CRITICISM OF MONEY-LENDERS DEBT-RELIEF AND TENANCY BILLS

I. L. P. Conference Resolutions

(From Our Correspondent).

JALGAON: May 31.

A Conference was held at Kadgaon Tal-Jalgaon, in East Khandesh District, under the auspices of the Independent Labour Party when Mr. D. G. Jadhav, M.L.A., presided.

People from far off places began to pour towards Kadgaon village for four days before the Conference. Villagers, labourers, peasants from every corner of the district attended the Conference. More than 7,000 peasants and workers mustered strong on the occasion.

On Sunday Mr. D. G. Jadhav, with Mr. B. V. Pradhan, a local pleader, Mr. Wamanrao Vyankatrao Patel, Chairman of the Reception Committee, arrived at the Bhadli Station at about 4-30 p.m. Kadgaon is three miles from the station. A large crowd was waiting along half a mile of the route, when Mr. Jadhav arrived he was taken in a procession. There were different kinds of bands which led the procession which was taken in a bullock-cart. More than 3,000 people joined the procession, which was really a unique sight in that small village.

After the arrival of the presidential procession a flag salutation ceremony was performed. Mr. D. G. Jadhav unfurled the I.L.P. Red Flag with eleven stars. The whole crowd stood up and in pin drop silence the flag salutation was carried out.

After flag salutation the Chairman of the Reception Committee read out his address and proposed Mr. Jadhav to the chair.

The proposal was seconded by Mr. Birhade. Mr. Jadav occupied the presidential chair amidst acclamation.

A welcome song was then sung by three lady-volunteers who had specially come from Malkapur, a town in Berar.

The following resolution was placed by Mr. Senu Narayan Medhe:—

This Conference strongly condemns the actions of the Bombay Congress Ministry, who have forgotten all the promises given at the time of the election and have not reduced the land revenue of this district in spite of the appeals made by the peasants of the Khandesh Districts and declares that the Congress Party does not stand for the peasants, workers and labourers of this Presidency. It stands for the welfare of the capitalists and money-lending class in this Province and condemns it strongly.

This Conference is further of the opinion that the Agricultural Debtors' Relief Bill, Tenancy Bill, Money-lending Bill and the Scheduled Castes Removal of Disabilities Bill are not in any respect helpful to the masses of this Province and hence they should vitally be changed so as to be useful to the labouring classes of this Province and hence it strongly condemns the bills in their present form.

This resolution was moved by Mr. Senu Narayan Medhe and was seconded by Mr. Dhanji Ramchandra Bishade. Mr. V. V. Pradhan also strongly supported the resolution.

The resolution was put to vote and passed unanimously amidst deafening cheers.

LYALLPUR, May 30,—Sardar Iqbal Singh, a Congress worker of Kamalia, has been prosecuted under Section 353 I. P. C. in the court of the Sub-divisional Officer on a charge of obstructing a police reported while taking the report of the political conference at Kamalia held under the presidency of Dr. Kitchlew.

Irresponsible Centre

Orissa Premier On The Anomaly Of The Government Of India Act

CALCUTTA, May 30.

"The Conference was good in its own way inasmuch as the Home Member to the Government of India as also the Provincial Ministers had a frank and free discussion regarding the difficulties of both", said the Hon. Mr. Biswanath Das, Premier of Orissa giving his impressions of the Home Ministers' Conference held recently at Simla, to a representative of the Associated Press.

Mr. Das continued "every attempt was made to see that no encroachment was made by the Government of India on the provincial spheres which were by themselves now limited. It must be frankly conceded that the Hon. Sir Reginald Maxwell has not made any attempt in that direction. On the other hand, he preferred to keep himself to the back ever willing and ready to place whatever information we wanted before the conference.

On certain questions such as a revision of the course of training for constables, subinspectors and officers of the Police Department he has agreed to place the expert aid of the officers of the Government of India at the disposal of the provinces.

On the question of extending the facilities of training of Indians in the U. T. C. (University Training Corps) and the I. D. F. (India Defence Force) he is quite one with us, as also in a number of similar other questions. The pleasing feature of the Conference was that the ministers of Congress and non-Congress provinces with their officials met the Home Member, Government of India, with his officers in an atmosphere of amity and friendship, transacted business with a sense of mutual goodwill and parted as friends.

It is a great handicap for the activities of ministers in the provinces having an irresponsible centre. This anomaly will continue to exist so long as we have the Government of India Act of 1935."—A.P.

Alleged Kidnapping: Sequel To Inter-Communal Marriage

LUCKNOW: May 27.

A young man of Benares and a girl were arrested in Lucknow on Thursday night at a house in La Touche Road.

It was the sequel to a romance which began in Bombay two month ago.

The girl, it is said, was living with her father in Bombay when she fell in love with the young man. One night the girl left her father's residence without informing anybody.

Accompanied by the young man the girl came to Benares, and lived with him for about two months. The couple then left for Lucknow.

A friend of her father came to know the whereabouts of the girl and informed the police, who organised the raid.

It is stated that three certificates of majority, conversion and marriage were found in the possession of the girl.

Before instituting proceeding under section 363 of the Indian Penal Code (kidnapping), the police have sent the girl for medical examination to ascertain her age. The youth has been released on a bail of Rs. 1,000.

The accused filed an application in the court of Mr. Jyoti Prasad, City magistrate of Lucknow, stating that he and his wife, were arrested by the police illegally and were kept in the lock-up, that his wife after her conversion to Hinduism, was married to him in Benares and that they came to live in Lucknow, where they were arrested on Thursday night.

The court room was filled to capacity yesterday afternoon when the girl was produced before the city magistrate.

In her statement in the court, the girl said that she was married to the accused according to Arya Samaj rites in the Arya Samaj Mandir at Bulanala, in Benares, where her conversion ceremony was also performed. She further stated that the marriage was performed with her will and consent.

Asked by the city magistrate about her age, she said that she had completed eighteen years and that she was in her nineteenth year.

She further said: "I am living with him (pointing to the accused present in the court) of my own will. I want to go to him and will always remain with him.

Questioned by the court whether she would speak to her father when he arrived at Lucknow, she said: "If my father wants to speak to me, he can do so, but I am not inclined to do so."

Another application was filed in the court by one Shrinivas Shastri of Bombay, stating that the girl was kidnapped from her father's residence with some cash and ornaments and that the accused committed adultery with her. She had been kept in the custody of the accused, who forced her, under threat, to give false statements. The applicant prayed that the girl be kept aloof from any influence and then alone her statement should be recorded.

The city magistrate stated that before passing any orders in the case he wanted to see the medical report which was not yet available. The case was accordingly adjourned.

The girl was sent to the Central Jail, Lucknow, in Mr. S.S. Chaudhri's car, under police escort.

Mr. S. S. Chaudhri, Mr. B. L. Kaul, Mr. Raghundan Prasad Mathur and others appeared for the accused.

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"GOONDAS" CAUGHT IN CAMBAY BAZAAR

(From A Correspondent.)

CAMBAY, May 30.

Two armed "goondas" were caught in Mr. Chokshi's shop for theft near Khatri Pole at noon. The police party arrived later. The leader of the Praja Mandal having heard of the news went to the spot.

The bazaars have been closed.

NEW Delhi May 31—The Secretary of the Aryan League has issued the following statement:—

The news published in certain papers that the Aryan League has decided to suspend Aryan Satyagraha in Hyderabad is entirely unfounded. The League's attitude remains unchanged.

P.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON SEVEN POINTS UP

Oils And Industrials Firm

SECURITIES EASIER: RUBBER FIRM

BOMBAY, May 31.

NEW YORK COTTON

The New York Cotton was moderately active with Liverpool cables showing little liveliness but outside interest also kept out owing to uncertainty surrounding Washington developments. On the other hand the selling pressure was absent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Markets were generally quiet. Home Industrials were mainly firm. Internationals, Kaffirs and Oils were steady to firm.

Gilt-edged Securities after being firmer became easier.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, May 31

Previous closing	8.89
To-day's opening	8.88
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	8.96
Difference	+07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

Liverpool, May 31

Previous closing	4.75
To-day's opening	4.77
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	4.82
Difference	+07

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939	Rs. 168
April May 1940	Rs. 157

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 31

The trading in July began at 8.88 i.e. one point lower than the last closing.

Prices remained steady on scattered trade support and with fairly good outside support July later rose to 8.94, but higher levels brought out increased liquidation and the rate receded to 8.91.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, May 31

In the local market to-day Broach July August opened at Rs. 167-2 and in sympathy with better foreign advices slightly improved and closed at Rs. 167-14.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 31.

Following are the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

July 8.94/8.94
October 8.25/8.25
December 8.06/8.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 31

The following are opening quotations:

American July 4.78
American October 4.49
Giza July 6.49
Giza October 6.51

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, May 31

TEAS

There was no sales to-day.

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop May June (£27 5/8)
Dunlop May (£32 1/2) £32 1/2
Lightning May (£31) £31

RUBBER

Spot (8 5/16 paid and buyers) 8 3/8 paid and value
Forward July September (8 3/8 paid and buyers) 8 7/16 paid and value

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay May/June (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata May (£13 1/16 sellers) £13 sellers
Linseed La Plata May (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal June (£12 sellers) £11 15/16 paid

METALS

Tin (£226 1/2 buyers £226 3/4 sellers. Very steady) £227 1/4 buyers £227 1/2 sellers. Firm
Lead (£14 5/8 buyers £14 3/4 sellers. Steady) £14 11/16 buyers £14 13/16 sellers. Very steady
Electrolytic Copper (£47 3/4 to £48 3/4) £48 1/2 to £49
Iron (102) 102

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, May 31

The Liverpool wheat market closed with May at 52 3/8

LONDON SEEDS

London, May 30.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. per ton May/June sellers 11/15/0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. per ton May/June sellers 13/1/3
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton May/June sellers 13/8/9
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. c.i.f. per ton May/June sellers 12/10/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. per ton May/June sellers 11/10/0

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

1. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 31

Previous closing	4.68 1/4
To-day's opening	4.68 1/4
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/4

1. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 31

Previous closing	4.68.26
To-day's opening	4.68.25
To-day's closing	4.68.29

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, May 31

Previous closing	176.73
To-day's opening	176.73
To-day's closing	176.73

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 31

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.25 and improved slightly to 4.68.29 on scattered support, but otherwise no much variation took place.

Franc opened at 176.73 and continued steady without any change.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 7/8 sellers. 1-5 7/8 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.157) 13.157
New York on Bombay closed
Berlin on Milan (0.87) 0.87
London on Milan (89.05) 89.05
London on Shanghai (0-8 7/32 nominal) 0-8 7/32 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-5 1/2) £7-8-5 1/2
Silver (20d) 19 15/16d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent
4 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, May 31

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Speculators sold. India bought. Business small. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, May 31

Spot	(20d) 19 15/16d—1/16
Forward	(19 13/16d) 19 3/4d—1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, May 31

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-5 1/2) £7-8-5 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

Bombay, May 31

SILVER

Silver ready	52	12	0
Silver Jeth	52	11	6
Silver Ashad	52	10	0

GOLD

Gold ready	37	2	0
Gold Jeth	37	2	3
Gold Ashad	37	2	9
Sovereign	23	10	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 31

Wheat September	3	5	3
Wheat January	3	9	3
Linseed September	5	8	9

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, May 31

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 52d. The market was quiet and inactive owing to the absence of any encouragement from outside while later some liquidation developed.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, May 31

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.78 1/4. Prices improved on scattered local support and some outside enquiry influenced by higher outside markets with the rate rising to 0.78 3/4.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 31

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £87

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Friday, May 19 £84
Monday, May 22, £84 3/4
Tuesday, May 23, £85
Wednesday, May 24, £85
Thursday, May 25, £86 3/4
Friday, May 26, £86 1/2
Tuesday, May 30, £86 3/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 31
5-30 p.m.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£96 3/4) £96 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£87) £87
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£106 3/4) £107 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£108 3/4) £109 1/4
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-58 (£103 3/4) £103 3/4
5 per cent 1942-47 (£105 1/4) £105 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£98 3/4) £98 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 (£105 3/4) £104 Ex Div.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£70 1/4) £70
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£96 3/4) £96 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/4) £102 5/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£108 3/8) £108 1/4
5 1/2 per cent War Loan (£96 1/8) £96
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£108 1/8) £108 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 31

London Stock Exchange was quiet but steady without much activity.

Giltedged securities displayed activity but later eased somewhat. Three and half per cent was quoted at £88 i.e. five shillings lower than the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (18-0) 18-0
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (66-0) 66-3
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/4) dol 4 1/4
Elec Music Industry (11-6) 11-1 1/2
Princhin Johnson (25-0) 25-6
Imperial Chemical (31-9) 32-0
Woolsworth New Ordinary (65-1 1/2) 65-0
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£20 1/2) £20 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (29-0) 29-6
Unilever Ordinary (36-9) 37-0
Ford Motors (17-6) 17-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£54) £54 1/8
British American Tobacco Ordinary (100) 100-7 1/2
Carreas 'A' (£6 5/8) £6 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (134-4 1/2) 135-0
P and O. S. N Company Deferred (21-3) 21-7 1/2
Distillers (96-0) 95-3
British Dyers (4-1 1/2) 4-1 1/2
British Celanese (5-1 1/2) 5-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (33-7 1/2) 35-4 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (27-0) 28-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-9) 3-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (20-7 1/2) 20-7 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 53) dol 53 5/8
Indian Iron (38-9) 38-1 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam (16-10 1/2) 17-6
Donaro Tea (28-9) 28-9
Empire of India (24) 24-4 1/2

JUTE

Barnagore (£10 3/4) £10 3/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-3) 27-9
Gula Kelampong (19-4 1/2) 19-4 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28-3) 28-10 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (31-3) 31-3
Burma Corporation (8-7 1/2) 8-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£12 5/8) £12 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (50-9) 50-7 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 5/8) £8 5/8

MINE SHARES

Crown (£15 3/8) £15 3/8
Associated Portland Cement (72-6) 73-1 1/2
Trinidad Leasehold (87-0) 88-9
Sub Nigel (£11-1 1/2) £11-4 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Union Corporation (£7 3/4) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (25-7 1/2) 26-10 1/2
Anglo Iranian (85-7 1/2) 81-10 1/2
Burma Oil (80-0) 80-7 1/2
Mexican Eagle (8-10 1/2) 8-9
Shell Transport (87-6) 88-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£35 7/8) £36 1/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£37) £36 1/2
London Midland Ordinary (£16 1/8) £16
London North Eastern Def (£3 1/8) £3 1/8
London Southern Def (£18) £18 1/4
London Transport 5 per cent (£117) £117
London Transport 'C' (£72 1/2) £81 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Profit Taking Checks Advance

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 31

On the Stock Exchange while the undertone remained good profit [illegible] tended to check recent advance. Gilt-edged securities [illegible] losses, while home [illegible] were fractionally easier, despite good traffic [illegible] industrials, building and cement shares were supported while [illegible] holiday. Elsewhere, rubber shares strengthened in response to higher commodity price and internationals quietly improved aided by Wall Street which opened firm and active.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Speculatives Easy: Dalmias In Request

CALCUTTA, May 31

Jutes ruled quiet but steady but business was very much restricted. Coals revealed no fresh feature. Teas rather neglected market. Miscellaneous: Indian [illegible] (ord) leader of speculative issues after steady opening receded heavily due to selling pressure and in sympathy all other speculative issues also showed weaker movements. Dalmia Cement on the other hand were in fair request. Government securities firmer.

Government securities: Three per cent loan 1948 103/7 small odd lot; three per cent loan 1951/54 100/1 small lot; three per cent new loan 1963/65 97/6 small lot; three half per cent G P 97/3; three half per cent loan 1947/50 104/4 small lot; four per cent loan 1960/70 111/4 small lots.

Reserve Bank: 110/8.

Howrah Amta Railway 109.

Coals: Bengal 312 small lot; Dhemo Main 12/5; Jainty Central 1/8; Raneegunge 31/8;

Jutes: Bally 184 small lot; Fort Gloster 410; Howrah 53/2 ex div, New Central pref 140; Presidency 3/10.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 5/12; Indian Copper 1/11 ex div; Rhodesia Copper 1/4; Dalmia Cement Ord 12/8; do defd 3/4 odd lot; Alkali and Chemical pref 119/8; Bengal Telephone ord 17/8; Benares Elec 13/8; Britannia Building and Iron 7/6 ex div; Burn and Co ord 271 small lot; Indian Iron and Steel 24/14; Steel Corpn ord 12/4; do pref 56 small lots; B I Corpn ord 2/11; do pref 144; British Ceylon Corpn ord 5/10; Darjeeling Ropeway 8/8; Publicity Society 7; Rohtas Industries ord 22/11; India Paper Pulp 98; Titaghur Paper Pref ord 4/1; Carew and Co ord 9/12; Purtabpore Pref 13/12; South Behar defd 4/4.

Teas: Dhunseri 2; Loobah 2/4; Russimbing ord 3/5.

Debenture Three and quarter per cent 1956/66 Howrah.—A. P.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, May 31

Wheat	30,640 cwts.
Linseed	18,182 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	172 cwts.
Gingellyseed	47 cwts.
Poppyseed	35 cwts.
Groundnuts	4,925 cwts.
Castorseed	21,176 cwts.
Rice	24,7[illegible] cwts.
Myrabollams	1,024 cwts.
Cottonseed	4,580 cwts.
Gram	4,163 cwts.
Joowar	576 cwts.
Barley	528 cwts.
Bajree	2,466 cwts.

Davier Notes

NEW BUILDING FOR PARSI AGIARI OPENED

Tribute To Labour Of Love Of Davierwala

(From Our Correspondent)

DAVIER, May 31.

A few months ago this small town in Thana District was fortunate to see its cosmopolitan dispensary opened by Dr. M.D.D. Gilder in the presence of a large gathering. A still larger gathering this time mainly of Parsis, was present last Sunday, when the new building for the local Agiari was declared open by Khan Bahadur Kavasji J. Pettigara, who specially came down here. A large number of visitors from Bombay came down to attend the function.

After the Jashan ceremony was performed, Seth Dinshaji Shapurji Davierwala, President of the local Parsi Anjuman, narrated the history of the Agiari which was founded in A.D. 1855, through the generosity of the Goiporia family. The officiating priest who attended to religious services hailed from Udwada who were doing their duty on a pittance of Rs. 9 p.m. Then he referred to the painstaking and zeal of Mr. Phirozesha Pestonji Davierwala, who, though himself not a Trustee, strove hard and collected a sum of Rs. 70,000 for the Maintenance Fund of the Agiari, and had thus virtually proved himself a senior administrator. The buildings connected with the Agiari estate had cost together Rs. 20,000, leaving still a balance of about Rs. 55,000.

The Agiari being 83 years old, last year an appeal was made in the press by Khan Bahadur K. J. Pettigara for donations for a new building and the amount of Rs. 5,000 given by Mr. Hormasji Chodhary of Rajkot formed the nucleus of the Fund which had now swelled. He congratulated Mr. Kaikashru Phirozesha Barsiwala, the contractor, who was responsible for erecting a beautiful building for the 'House of God', as a labour of love, without charging anything at all.

In this Agiari, religious ceremonies prior to consecration had been performed by priests from Udwada. And, henceforth, many religious ceremonies which were not hitherto performed would be performed in future. Khan Bahadur Pettigara's appeal to the press had evoked prompt response from another quarter also. Mr. Maneksha Framji Dubash of Bombay had given the town its biggest sanatorium of five big blocks, to which he added three small blocks later, to meet the growing demand, for which Mr. Dubash deserved thanks.

Khan Bahadur Pettigara, in declaring the building open, referred to the intense activities of seth Dinshaji S. Davierwala, also of Mr. Phirozesha P. Davierwala, who had put the Maintenance Fund on a very sound basis. Mr. Pettigara then appealed to charitably disposed Zoroastrians in India to succour the town to enable it to provide further amenities. Continuing he expressed his strong conviction that so long as Zoroastrians continued to worship and tend fire, and be devoted to their religious rites and rituals they would stand as firm as rock against all odds and emergencies.

Mr. Phirozeshah P. Davierwala said it was always a hard task to collect funds for charitable purposes. But if such a work was undertaken as one's religious duty success was sure to be achieved. He particularly referred to the services rendered by Seth Dinshaji who had laid the small town under a deep debt of gratitude. Referring to the needs of the place he said they badly needed a school for teaching English, a cutting and sewing class for girls, and a dharamshala.

Speeches were also made by Ervad Sorabji Mirza, Khan Saheb M. H. Dadachanji, Mr. Homi D. Davierwala, Mr. Erach Golwala and Major S. R. Bamji

SPORTS

On Saturday last, sports were held under the presidency of Mr. Pettigara near the beach when interesting items were gone through, e.g., flat races for boys and girls, and spoon race, threading the needle, musical chairs etc. Cash prizes were distributed to winners.

A FICTITIOUS INTERVIEW WITH DR. SCHACHT

(Continued from page 6)

but I never for a moment thought the purpose for which I came to this country would drive the people here to suspect me. I calculated wrongly.

I.—I admire you for your honest declaration Dr. Schacht. In your all-India tour I understand you met with a lot of opposition. Of course, I am not talking of the visits you paid to the Governors and the parties given in your honour in some places.

You met some important Indian businessmen and in your business deal were you able to impress them with the guarantee to pay back in hardwares and sundries and even second-hand sometimes?

Dr.—Well, most of them heard me with respect, discussed business with great intelligence and very nearly made me feel my mission a success But when I gently sounded them on what they might expect in return for their exports, they just faded away?

I.—Am I right when I say you were rather indiscreet in your speech in Madras?

Dr.—I am not to be blamed, you understand? My guides in Madras knew the people very little.

I.—Dr. Schacht, what will be your report to the Fuehrer on your return to Germany? What will be your reward?

Dr.—As for my report, it will be a document of seven letters, say "Failure" and my reward, don't you know our Leader when he grants us the highest award he sends us to the Concentration Camp? Well, let's call this the end of our interview.

SPECIAL NEWS

(Continued from page 6)

British Empire and maintain it.

There is no better argument than weapons.

The Doctor also believes that God has helped Germany. He is tempted in this regard to believe rather in a Germanic god than a Christian one.

* * *

The recent visit of General Rashtikis, C. in C. of the Lithuanian Army, to Warsaw is said to have been connected with a plan for construction of a "Maginot Line" on the Lithuanian-German border.

The first suggestion for the construction of such a line came from Moscow soon after the Germans begun the fortification of Memel. Since then the Poles have subsequently found the idea so attractive that they are now trying to convince Kaunas that there is no danger of Germany intervening while the line is being built.

SHIPPING NEWS

SAILED

Bombay, May 31

B I S N ss Barala of 1893 re tons, Captain A Tiller sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

N Y Kaisha ss Tango Maru of 4238 reg tons, Captain Y Hiraiwa sailed for Karachi via Cutch, Kundla with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Indora of 3963 reg tons, Captain G H Johnson sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar and Kathiawar Coast Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 31-5-39

S S Bandra (M M) for Kathiawar, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports
S S Jalaveera (Scindia S N) for Rangoon.
S S Britannia (Anchor Line) for Kathiawar, Karachi, Marmagoa, Europe and American Ports.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 31

3 Tango Maru 4238 Karachi 31-5 N Y Kaisha.
5 Glasgow Maru 4227 Japan 1-6 O S K Kaisya
6 Wachtfels 5208 Karachi 2-6 L Edwards
7 Elysia 4211 Liverpool 1-6 Anchor Line
13 Karanja 4646 Durban 7-6 M M
15 C/Shanghai 3748 Liverpool 2-6 K Nixon.
16 Dairyan 2798 Okha 8-6 Anchor Line
17 Aagtekerk 4044 Australia NF L Edwards

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Vasna 2026 Busra 1-6 M M
7 Jaladuta 3089 N F N F Scindia S N

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Jalatarang 1464 Rangoon 3-6 Scindia S N
C/R Jalapalaka 2630 Colombo N F Scindia S N
H Revati 232 NF NF Malabar Steamship
H O/S Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar S
Q Odda 470 N F N F S Hassum
P Bamora 1870 N F N F M M
D/E Nurmahal 3380 Calcutta 31-5 T Morrison

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Strathaird 1-6-39 P and O S N
Dalgoma 7-6-39 M M
Chitral 8-6-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 15-6-39 P and O S N
Corfu 22-6-39 P and O S N
Strathallan 29-6-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Macinnes 1-6-39 J Finlay
City of Barcelona 1-6-39 K Nixon
Britannia 2-6-39 Anchor Line

FROM HAMBURG

Neuenfels 8-6-39 L Edwards
Lichtenfels 16-6-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Hayes 15-6-39 F F Campbell
Deebank 4-6-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Harrison 1-6-39 F F Campbell
Silverray 4-6-39 Volkart Bros
Silverfir 4-6-39 Volkart Bros

FROM OSLO

Simla 2-6-39 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 26-6-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Mauly 6-6-39 L Triestino
Col-di-Lana 4-6-39 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 12-6-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Bangalore 6-6-39 P and O S N
Nissan Maru 6-6-39 O S Kaisha
Azuma Maru 11-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Brisbane Maru 17-6-39 O S Kaisha
Ginlio Cesare 2-6-39 L Triestino
Zinzan Maru 14-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Victoria 7-6-39 L Triestino
Shikisan Maru 7-6-39 M B Kaisha
Ginyo Maru 28-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Ranchi 23-6-39 P and O S N
Rajputana 9-6-39 P and O S N
Conte Verde 22-6-39 L Triestino

FROM BASRA

Bandra 1-6-39 M M
Varsova 3-6-39 M M

FROM RANGOON

Leana 2-6-39 Scindia S N

FROM SYDNEY

Comorin 2-6-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 24-6-39 M M
Tairea 10-6-39 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Goalconda 1-6-39 M M

FROM MOULMEIN

Nowshera 3-6-39 M M

FROM KARACHI

Lahore 2-6-39 M M
Braunfels 6-6-39 L Edwards
Tango Maru 9-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Durenda 2-6-39 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Comorin 3-6-39 P and O S N
Duranda 7-6-39 M M
Rajputana 10-6-39 P and O S N
Cathay 17-6-39 P and O S N
Carthage 27-5-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Benares 5-6-39 K Nixon
City of Shanghai 2-6-39 K Nixon
Britannia 16-6-39 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Wolfsburg N F L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Harrison 3-6-39 F F Campbell
Pres Hayes 17-6-39 F F Campbell
Deebank 6-6-39 F F Campbell
Silveray 7-6-39 Volkart Bros

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 22-6-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Giulio Cesare 2-6-39 L Triestino
Victoria 7-6-39 L Triestino

FOR SAIGON

Col-di-Lana 5-6-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Ryufuku Maru 10-6-39 O S K Kaisya
Lahore 6-6-39 P and O S N
Burdwan 20-6-39 P and O S N
Tango Maru 15-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 12-6-39 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 3-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Corfu 22-6-39 P and O S N
Chitral 8-6-39 P and O S N
Glasgow Maru 1-6-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 26-6-39 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Strathaird 1-6-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Vasna 1-6-39 M M
Bandra 7-6-39 M M
Varsova 8-6-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Tairea 21-6-39 M M
Karanja 7-6-39 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir 15-6-39 T Morrison

FOR MAURITIUS

Khosrou 12-6-39 T Morrison

FOR RANGOON

Jalatarang 3-6-39 Scindia S N

FOR CALCUTTA

Orna 3-6-39 M M
Silverfir 5-6-39 Volkart Bros.

FOR KARACHI

Zinzan Maru 17-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Wachtfels 1-6-39 L Edwards

P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Glasgow Maru 29-5-39
S S Jaladuta 30-5-39
S S Victoria Marie 30-5-39
S S Janaki 30-5-39
S S Parvati 30-5-39

EXPORTS

S S Toyama Maru for Osaka: 300 bs raw cotton L Ramji; 100 bales raw cotton P Hirachand.

For Kobe: 1000 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading; 100 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 200 bales raw cotton R Kanji; 200 bales raw cotton M S Kaisha; 100 bales raw cotton Ramnarain Sons.

For Yokkaichi: 300 bales raw cotton Ramnarain Sons.

For Shanghai: 500 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading; 200 bales raw cotton M S Kaisha; 500 bales raw cotton Ramnarain Sons.

For Nagasaki: 300 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading.

S S Glasgow Maru for Kobe: 100 bs raw cotton K Vishram.

For Osaka: 100 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

S S City of Barcelona for Manchester: 5930 bags linseed L Dreyfus; 2094 bags myrabollams P Mathradas; 3501 bags linseed K Devchand.

For Liverpool: 651 bags linseed oil cake exp The Cotton Agents; 3280 bags gr nut oil cake exp The Cotton Agents.

S S Pres Harrison for New York: 412 bags gum N Premchand; 306 bags gum S Khetsey; 626 bags gum D Mavji; 293 bags flea seed outer shell D Mavji; 26 bales cotton prints Cox and Kings (Agents; 28 bags psyllium seed D Abraham; 343 bags flea seed husk D Abraham.

For Boston: 400 bags old pickers The Overseas Ctn Waste; 14 bales d/s goat skins D Abraham.

For Marseilles: 16 bales wool raw A I Calcuttawalla; 10 bags apricot kernal F K Kermani; 232 bags turmeric S M Rajgor; 370 bags mustardseed S M Rajgor.

For Famagusta: 11 bales ctn grey sheeting K Gordhandas.

For Limasol: 15 bales ctn grey sheeting K Gordhandas.

S S Ginlio Cesare for Barcelona: 1288 bags castorseed Ralli Bros.

S S Strathaird for Sydney: 75 bales ctn twist waste The Jassain Carpet; 19 bales ctn piecegoods N Wadia.

For Wellington: 59 bales ctn twist waste M Chandulal.

For Freemantle: 26 bales ctn piecegoods N Wadia; 18 bales ctn twist waste Barot Bros.

For Adelaide: 13 cases ctn pcegoods N Wadia;

For Brisbane: 149 bags myrabollams K Tricamji.

For Melbourne: 27 bags crushed myrabollams P Madhavani.

IMPORTS

S S Rawalpindi Agents M Mackenzie and Co from Gothenburg: 98 pkgs machinery parts; 181 reels paper.

From Bordeaux: 45 cases brandy;

From London: 74 d/s paint; 55 cases printed books maps etc; 90 cases vinegar and sauce; 71 cases cigarettes; 72 cases gas meters; 66 bales bacon; 127 cases oil stores, provision etc; 112 pkgs toilet soap; 100 cases medicated wine; 99 bars silver; 110 trs waterproof paper; 495 cases whisky.

From Basle: 200 brls chemicals; 357 brls aniline colour;

From Charente: 323 cases brandy.

From Copenhagen: 100 cases milk.

From Marseilles: 55 cases brandy; 130 cases mineral water.

From Aden: 122 pkgs gum.

S S Soudan Agents M Mackenzie and Co from London: 1588 bundles tubes; 338 pcs tubes; 53 cases marmite and samples; 1341 cases glucose D; 963 d/s paint; 47 drums printer's ink; 48 casks asphalt; 144 bales old newspaper; 400 bags zinc oxide; 50 drums linseed oil; 100 cases medicated wine, 75 cases wireless receiving sets; 1150 drums cement; 87 pkgs chemicals; 50 cases cud peas; 118 pcs iron pipe fittings; 135 bales gin; 90 trs waterproof paper; 97 cases milton; 50 cases ginger ale; 50 cases malt extract; 46 cases cordials; 496 saiks portland cement; 150 bales unread newspaper; 54 cases boot polish; 70 drums lubg oil; 611 loose tyres; 85 cases cigarettes; 218 cases rims; 85 cases blue, 129 bundles steel hoops; 68 cases gripe water; 146 cases biscuits; 118 cases lime juice; 328 cases fruit juice, sugar, provision etc; 75 cases prtd books, pictures, maps etc; 100 cases rolled oats; 886 cases medicines; 75 pieces e'ware.

From Copenhagen: 200 cases skin milk powder.

From Oslo: 175 pkgs paper.

From Middlesbrough: 100 bags iron grit; 85 pcs steel joists.

From Dunkirk: 200 bags globe solid glucose.

From Rotterdam: 380 bags dextrine; 500 bags farina; 500 bags colours; 79 bs strawboards; 260 cases cond milk.

From Antwerp: 100 drums hydrosulphite of soda; 330 bundles plate cuttings; 200 cases head roofing nails; 210 bags annealed wire ties.

S S Jalatarang Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co from Rangoon: 10140 bags rice.

From Cochin: 68 bundles coir mats; 97 bags cocoanuts; 158 pkgs coir yarn.

S S Jalaragan Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co from Calcutta: 6754 tons coal.

LINSEED OIL

London, May 30.

Linseed oil naked London per cwt, June sellers 25
Linseed oil naked London per cwt, July/Aug. sellers 25

Bombay Selling In Liverpool Cotton

MEETS ACTIVE TRADE COVERING

Narrow Movement In New Orleans

BOMBAY, May 31.

Yesterday, the New York cotton market was closed and there was narrow movement in the New Orleans market. General trading was mostly of a local nature and there was more disposition to await further developments.

The present cotton situation has no parellel in the history. There is scarcity of free cotton in markets and large quantities are held by the U.S.A. Government under loans. This holding virtually amounts a corner by the Government who is very anxious to liquidate holding without depressing prices. This is impossible as long as the present scarcity will continue near months will remain firm but with the arrival of new crop, there will be increased hedge selling. It is true that earlier arrivals will be soon absorbed but once urgent demand is satisfied buyers will withdraw from the market end as it is difficult to-day to find desirable grade of cotton it will be difficult to find buyers of cotton.

However, the progress of the New American cotton crop will play an important part in finding out the prospective level of cotton price and the measures of Washington administration are keenly awaited.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and with a limited business, prices fluctuated within a narrow range and closed at a decline of 2 points to a rise of one point, Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 9.40c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

After the holiday, the Liverpool market opened easier than expected. October was quoted 2 points down at 4.45. Speculative incentive was lacking. There was July liquidation and hedging by outsiders against small trade calling. Prices were easily influenced by Bombay selling which met trade support. The market closed unchanged to a decline of one point. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 7 points at 5.41d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was scattered business in Egyptian cotton and Giza futures closed at a decline of one to four points. Uppers futures closed 3 points down to 2 points up. There was increased selling in the Alexandria market and Sakels futures closed 14 to 16 points down while Ashmouni contracts lost 14 to 8 points.

U. S. CLOTH SALES

"Since cloth sales in America are running below output, and as prices have not advanced in step with the raw material, manufacturers' margins are at a very low level. In Lancashire, Government cloth contracts are reported to have been held up owing to inability of weavers to obtain the necessary yarn, this in turn being directly traceable to the unrelieved cotton scarcity in Liverpool. It would be logical to see in the proposed Anglo-American barter scheme a possible means of relieving, as far as Lancashire is concerned, the situation described above. It has however been emphasized that cotton entering into any such barter scheme would almost certainly be treated strictly as an emergency war reserve, and Lancashire representatives have expressly stated if the barter plan is to have their approval it must not have a depressing that influence on prices".—"M. G."

PRIVATE CABLES

Liverpool October Highest ..... 4.47—01
Liverpool October Lowest ..... 4.41—07

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Notwithstanding sales orders from Bombay, market has recovered from the early decline owing to covering by room-traders.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, May 10.
The market remained closed.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, May 10.

July	8.94+01
October	8.29—01
December	8.08—02
Middling spot	9.40

11 a.m. ranges.
Closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, May 10.
The market remained closed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, May 30.

May	5.02—01
June	4.88—01
July	4.75—01
August	4.59—01
September	4.51—01
October	4.47—01
November	4.41
December	4.41
January	4.42
February	4.43
March	4.45
April	4.46
May	4.47
Middling spot	5.41—07

SUGAR PRICES DECLINE IN SYMPATHY WITH JAVA

Home Stocks Small

Bombay, May 31.

JAVA SUGAR

During the week under review local market for ready Java sugar continued to remain dull and depressed with a further sharp decline of about 14 annas per cwt due to heavy pressure of sales in the market for April/May shipments due here shortly at far below the prices ruling in the market for ready deliveries. The demand has as usual been very poor which is generally the case when forward is available at much lower rates. As compared with the heavy fall in ready, the decline in forward shipments have been practically nil and as a matter of fact, there is slight improvement of about one anna per cwt in June to September shipments. There have been constant fluctuations in the market varying from 2 to three annas per cwt. and on the whole there is a decline of about one anna in May and a rise of 1/2 to 1 anna in June/August and about 1 anna in September. Business is however very restricted and mostly confined to sales and purchases between dealers as there is hardly any enquiry from Out Ports. As regards direct business, with Java no fresh business is reported firstly because there is disparity of about 6d. in June/August and about 2d in September and secondly because local Sugar Association has resolved not to do any fresh business in Java except on old terms i.e., without the Extra Freight Clause which the Java Exporters have decided to impose on the buyers from 25th May 1939. In the meantime Java market has remained very steady with prices about 1 to 1 1/2d higher than the last week. Locally there was limited turnover between dealers and outsiders at current rates.

INDIAN SUGAR

The stocks of Indian sugar are now reduced to about 3000 bags and sold on basis of Java sugar. Owing to heavy fall in price of Java sugar, there has been naturally a decline of about 10 to 12 annas per cwt. in Indian sugars. Cawnpore and Calcutta markets are reported steady as the stocks are now much reduced and are hardly sufficient even for the Home markets until the arrival of the New Crop.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI

There has been further sharp declines in ready Java sugar both in Calcutta and Karachi markets owing to reports about the release of quota by the International Sugar Council and reports about the heavy fall in prices in Bombay market in ready and near positions. As regards Indian sugar, the stocks are limited and prices move up and down according to price of Java sugar and reports from outside markets.

FOREIGN MARKETS

On the New York Terminal market there was no change in July while Sept. and Dec. were higher by 1 1/2 points. While the London Terminal market show an all-round advance of 1/2d. Java market was reported steady with slight improvement in prices. No business was reported for India. "Nivas" limits remain unchanged.

GENERAL.

Local market for ready Java sugar is likely to fluctuate within narrow limits until the arrival of shipments from Java by the second week of June. It is generally expected that prices for ready will decline further as the arrivals are heavy and demand is usually slack during the monsoon season. As regards future course of the market situation is very uncertain at the moment but looking to the purchases of Java sugar already made by India and the position of Indian sugar there are in the long run more chances for further decline in prices of Java sugar unless in the meantime there is any important change in foreign markets.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 30.

Broach J/A highest 166 1/4; lowest 164 3/4; closing 164 7/8.
Broach A/M highest 155 1/4; lowest 154 1/2; closing 154 5/8
Oomra July highest 158 1/4; lowest 157 1/4; closing 157 1/4
Oomra D/J highest 141 3/4; lowest 141; closing 141 1/4
Bengal July highest 123 1/4; lowest 122 1/2; closing 122 1/2.
Bengal D/J highest 118 1/4; lowest 117 1/2; closing 117 1/2
Night session: Broach J/A opened Rs. 164 3/4, highest Rs. 166 3/8, lowest Rs. 164 3/4, closed Rs. 166 1/8, Broach A/M closed Rs. 155 3/8

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, May 30.

GIZA 2—	
Spot	6.57—4.
May	6.38—4.
July	6.45—2.
October	6.46—1.
November	6.51—1.
January	6.55—1.
March	6.57—1.
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.76—2.
May	5.55—3.
July	5.62+2.
October	5.59+2.
November	5.58+2.
January	5.60+3.
March	5.62+3.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, May 30.

SAKELS—	
July	11.64—16.
November	12.08—14.
ASHMOUNI—	
June	9.43—14.
August	9.61—12.
October	9.61—12.
December	9.66—11.
February	9.69—12.
April	9.77— 8.
GIZA—	
July	11.54—13.
November	11.66—12.
January	11.72—12.
March	11.78—10.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 31

Yarn No. 6 1/2s June 98 August 98 October 98
Yarn No. 10 1/2s June 109 1/2 August 109 1/2 October 110
Yarn No. 20 1/2s June 141 August 142 October 142 1/2
Yarn No. 40s June 217 August 217 October 217

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 31

Following a rise of one point in New Orleans futures, the local market opened steady at Rs. 166/12 for Broach J/A delivery and advanced to Rs. 167/4 on scattered buying. Later on there was general profit-taking and prices declined to Rs. 166/8. New Broach A/M. delivery also after improving to Rs. 156/8 declined to Rs. 156. The tone of the market was steady. The market is grinding around present level pending developments in America.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 2 points and later was reported 3 points higher. In the local market business was narrow and closing quotations at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

F. G. M. G.—			
Broach J/A 1939	.....	166	10 0
Broach A/M 1940	.....	156	0 0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra July 1939	.....	159	0 0
Oomra D/J 1940	.....	142	8 0
F. G. M. G.—			
Bengal July 1939	.....	123	8 0
Bengal D/J 1940	.....	118	8 0

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, May 31

Continued rains in Eastern and Central Belts and Texas. Forecast, more rain expected unfavourable.

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, May 31

M G—	Extra	Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
Bengal U P		131	128	125		122
Punjab		131	128	125		122
Rajputana		133	130	127		124
Oomra No. 3	163	161	159	157		
C P No. 1	174	172	170	168		
C P No. 2	164	162	160	158		
Broach No. 2		174	172	170		163
Punjab Amc		198	196	194		192
Surat		214	213	210		208
Rajpipla		211	209	207		205
Navsari		223	221	219		217

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, May 31.

Bengal Superfine	131/32
Bengal Fine	127/39
Bengal F.G.	125/26
C.P. 1	167/69
C.P. 2	163/64
Arvi	164/65
Amraoti	157/61
Ellichpur	163/64
Berar	150/61
Malkapur	155/57
Khandesh	144/51
Jalna-Sailu	153/55
Burwah/Sanavad	157/59
Khandwa	159/64
Mathia F.G.	129/34
Broach	173/74
Punjab 4F.	182/87
Punjab 289F.	212/17
Sindh N.T.	192/97
Ankleshwar/Jaghadia	202/04
Surat	207/09
Navsari	217/19
Western Farm	181/87

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, May 31

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Since 1st Sept Last year
Khandesh		38,646	52,720
Central India	80	216,628	42,737
Barsi and Nagar	444	79,395	147,122
Hyderabad Gaorani	6	4,373	40,015
Berar	3	181,725	318,913
Central Provinces	175	37,842	74,608
Total Oomras	708	538,519	676,115
Dholera	52	235,209	110,282
N W Provinces	231	4,549	2,803
Rajputana	606	67,521	15,385
Sind Punjab	938	320,397	510,189
Broach	366	411,678	256,944
Coompta and Dharwar	470	94,066	44,200
Westerns Northerns	691	62,523	20,312
Cocoanada		84	13
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,629	2,745
American	125	3,487	177,711
Egyptian African and Sudan	729	306,279	430,840
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		93	1,171
Total	4,933	2,047,031	2,248,710
Arrived by road to 25th May 1939		366,231	

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 25th May

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe		2,504	255,853 231,847
Japan and China		9,442	943,369 564,068
Coast Ports		110	28,319 53,148
Up-country by Rail			214,562 295,088
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		1,125	19,477
Total		12,056	1,443,228 1,163,628

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 20-5-39	3733000	7663000
Receipts yesterday 30-5-39	—	10900
Exports to date 30-5-39	3282000	5514000
Stock at Ports 26-5-39	2008000	2654000
Stock at Interior Towns 26-5-39	2565000	2191000
Stock at Liverpool 26-5-39	785000	1203000
Visible Supply 26-5-39	5344000	6361000
Quantity in sight 26-5-39	8883000	13199000
Quantity out of sight 26-5-39	8174000	9719000

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, May 30.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.68.26
Paris	176.73
Berlin	11.67
Madrid	42.25
Montreal	4.69 5/16
Amsterdam	8.70 15/16
Brussels	27.50 1/4
Milan	89.02
Berne	20.77 1/8

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 26th day of May 1939.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	19,63,68,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India only	177,58,19,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	10,21,73,000
Total Notes issued	207,43,60,000
Total Liabilities	207,43,60,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 50.095 per cent.

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion	
(a) Held in India	41,54,48,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	59,50,11,000
Total of A.	103,91,57,000
B. Rupee Coin	66,18,68,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	37,33,35,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	...
Total Assets	207,43,60,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 26th May, 1939.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government—	
(1) Central Govt of India	4,84,23,000
(2) Government of Burma	2,66,13,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	3,82,09,000
(b) Banks	15,53,35,000
(c) Others	70,58,000
Bills Payable	7,96,000
Other Liabilities	92,40,000
Rupees	38,56,74,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	19,63,24,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	44,000
Rupee Coin	6,28,000
Subsidiary Coin	5,12,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	...
(b) External	...
(c) Government Treasury Bills	21,87,000
Balances held abroad*	10,08,58,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	60,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	2,00,000
Investments	6,94,97,000
Other Assets	94,24,000
Rupees	38,56,74,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

GOLD & SILVER

London, May 30.

Yesterday London gold prices closed unchanged at £7-8-5 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was also unchanged at 176.73. Dollar sterling cross rate closed 4.68.26 at London. London silver prices improved 1/16d. at 20d. for spot and forward quotation was raised 1/16d. at 19 13/16d. There was little speculative and American trade buying offerings were small and the market was steady. American markets were closed and Shanghai T. T. on London were quoted at 0/8. London Bombay spot parity was Rs. 52-11-3 and forward was Rs. 52-4-6. In the local market business was slow and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD

Ready	.....	37	2 0
Jeth delivery	.....	37	2 3
Jeth Tejimandi	.....	0	0 6
Ashad delivery	.....	37	2 9
Ashad Tejimandi	.....	0	1 9

SILVER

Ready	.....	52	12 6
Jeth delivery	.....	52	12 0
Jeth Tejimandi	.....	0	2 3
Ashad delivery	.....	52	10 6
Ashad Tejimandi	.....	0	9 6

LONDON SILVER
London, May 30.

Spot	20
Forward	19 13/16

LONDON GOLD
London, May 30.
Gold bars fine per oz. £7-8-5 1/2

LONDON METALS

London, May 30.

Copper	£42 13 9
Spelter	£14 2 6
Lead	£14 13 9
Tin	£224 5 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, May 31.

London Market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£42-10-0
Standard copper 3 months	£42-15-0
Electrolytic copper	£48-15-0
Bombay market.—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-0-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 49-8-0

Tone:—Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, May 30

June	£12	0 0
July	£12	1 3

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, May 31.

Castorseeds Sept.—			
Opening	.....	30	4 0
Highest	.....	30	4 0
Lowest	.....	30	4 0
Closing	.....	30	4 0
Groundnuts Aug.—			
Opening	.....	32	14 0
Highest	.....	33	2 0
Lowest	.....	32	12 6
Closing	.....	32	12 6
Cottonseeds Sept.—			
Opening	.....	26	15 6
Highest	.....	27	0 3
Lowest	.....	26	15 3
Closing	.....	26	15 3

LONDON RUBBER
London, May 30.
Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers 8 3/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 31.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 97/6
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62 98/12
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 99/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 102/2
3 per cent 1963/65 97
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55 103/10
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 107/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 111
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 114/12
5 per cent U P Bonds 98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 100/6
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 103/12

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 114/4
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1972 B P T 108
5 per cent 1959 M Deb 118
4 per cent 1974 M Deb 107
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127
6 per cent K P T 1956 127

Note:—3 1/2 per cent G P Notes today opened at Rs. 97/4 for current settlement, improved to Rs. 97/8, but closed easier at Rs 97/6. Budli difference ranged between 0-2-6 to 0-2-9 against short seller.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 31.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 13/16 to December

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 27/32 May on
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/5 31/32 to Aug. 1/6 Sept. April

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 288
Bank's buying T T 285 5/8
Bank's buying D D 284 7/8

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,305
Bank's buying T T 1,325

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 3/4
Bank's buying T T 77 5/8
Bank's buying 60 days 77 1/8

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 64 1/4

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 64 1/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84 5/8

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 47 1/8

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 85 3/4

CROSS RATES—
Hongkong/London 1/2 29/32 31st instant.
Shanghai/London 0/8 1/4 31st instant.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 31st instant.
Java/London 8.68 5/8 31st instant.
New York/London closed 30th instant
London/New York 4.68.26 30th instant
London/Paris 176.73 30th instant.
London/Italy 89.02 30th instant.
London/Belgium 27.50 1/4 30th instant.
London/Switzerland 20.77 1/8 30th instant
London/Berlin 11.67 30th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.41 30th instant
London/Amsterdam 8.70 7/8 30th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold closed 29th instant.
Gold £7-8-5 1/2 30th instant.
Silver London Ready closed 29th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 30th instant.
Silver London Forward closed 29th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 30th instant.
Silver New York Ready closed 29th instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 30th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 29th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 30th instant
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 29th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 30th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent
6 months 1 per cent
Tone: Quiet.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 30.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	74 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	86 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	98 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	103 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	106 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	108 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	105 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	96 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	70 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	96 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	108 5/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary Steady	38/9

LINSEED CROP

The Government All-India final report is as under:—
Acreage 1939 38,94,000; 1938 38,90,000.
Crop Yield 1939 4,45,000 tons; 1938 4,61,000 tons.

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, May 30

May	55 1/4d.
May	50 7/8d. New
July	52 1/4d.
October	54 7/8d.
December	56 1/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, May 30

Market was closed.

LONDON SUGAR

London, May 30.

August	7s. 1/2d.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, May 31

Ready Javas	Rs. 16	4 0
Shipment June	6	9 6
Shipment July	6	9 0
Shipment August	6	8 0
Shipment September	6	2 3
Java Spot	F	7.10

General Realising In Steel Shares

SHORT COVERING APPEARS AT THE DECLINE

Textile Section Steady

BOMBAY: May 31.

The local Share Bazar seems to have assumed uncertain tendency and the general opinion seems divided.

The market is under the influence of Labour developments at Jamshedpur, but the way in which the market is absorbing realising sales indicate that the undertone is good.

It is true that all advances induce increased profit-taking, but lower levels also attract new buyers and the market fluctuates widely, but is unable to change the existing level of Steel shares.

As far as possible it seems that there will be no actual Labour trouble, but the constant threat is making the market nervous and cautious. The technical position of the market is also healthy as a result of profit-taking on buldges and short sales seem risky.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1,370 and steadily declined to Rs. 1,340 when short covering appeared and prices recovered to Rs. 1,345.

Cotton Textile Section was very steady with a limited turnover, but the tone was good. There was a fairly good transfer business. Cement shares ruled quietly steady.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, May 31.

100	Ahmed. Advance	255	0
100	BOM. DYEING	755	0
100	CENTURY	209	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	211	0
100	COLABA	118	0
100	Coorla	83	2
250	David	25	0
250	Dawn	280	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0	4
100	Finlay	90	0
100	GOKAK	129	0
1,000	Hindustan	1675	0
100	Indore	42	8
100	Khatau	82	0
100	KOHINOOR	220	0
200	Laxmi	427	8
250	Madras United	25	0
100	MORARJI	112	0
250	Model	42	0
50	MYSORE	85	0
100	NEW GREAT	189	0
100	Osmanshahi	41	0
100	PHOENIX	200	0
25	Sassoon Silk	65	3
1,000	Sholapur	2,725	0
50	SIMPLEX	71	0
1,000	SWADESHI XD	200	0
100	SWAN	87	8
500	Vishnu	1040	0
1,000	Westerns	860	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	109	0
25-500	Central	33	4
500	Imperial	1557	8
125-500	Imp. Conty.	387	8
50-100	India	143	0
100	Reserve Bank	111	12
5	Union	6	2

CEMENTS

100	Associated	133	0

INSURANCE

100	Empire	660	0
15-100	Jupiter	13	0
20	Mercantile	53	3
17-75	New India	39	4
200	Oriental	4350	0
10-50	Vulcan	7	5

ELECTRIC

100	Ahd Old	141	4
10	Amalgamated	12	0
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,445	0
10	Ajmer	11	4
50	Bombay Tram	130	0
100	Bombay Suburban	141	4
10	Broach	10	4
100	Karachi	191	0
100	Poona	190	0
100	Surat	149	6
100	TATA HYDRO	154	0
1,000	Tata Powers	1,302	8

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	995	0
100	C Province	101	8
100	Dh Baramati	101	8
100	Gujarat	98	8
100	Mandra Bhon	99	8
100	Pachora Jamner	87	0
100	Sara Serajganj	100	8
500	Tapti Valley	765	0

MININGS

9	Burma Corp.	5	12
2sh	Indian Copper	1	12
2sh	Indian Iron	25	10
10	Shivrajpur	37	0
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS	1,345	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	282	0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	342	0
10	Air Services	7	12
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	180	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep	760	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	248	0
125	B. BURMA	464	0
50	B. BURMA CONT.	158	12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-6-6	
50	BOMBAY TELEPHON	88	12
100	IND. BLEACHING	93	8
50	Ind. Invest Trust	43	0
100	I. Radio Defd.	325	0
100	I. Radio Ord.	325	0
100	Port Canning	71	0
30	Premier Con.	72	8
10	Scindia	18	2
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	38	12

PREFERENCE

5-1/2	Amalgamated (T.F.)	106	0
7	p. c. Andra Valley	1442	8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	295	0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	78	12
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	563	12
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	105	0
6	1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	97	4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	144	1
7½	p. c. Tata Power	1547	8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	207	8
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	160	8
7	p.c. Vishnu	680	0

DEBENTURES

3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	12
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105	10
7	p.c. Bombay Telephone	50	10
7	p.c. Sholapur	77	8
8	p.c. Tata Hydro	105	8

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 31.

Bombay Dyeing (755) 756 755
Century (207) 208 209
Central India (209) 210 209/8 211
Kohinoor (219/8) 220
New Great (184) 185 187 189
Simplex (70/8) 71
Swadeshi (197/8) 198 199 200
Associated Cement (133/4) 134 133 133/12 133
Andhra (1442/8) 1450 1445
Tram. Ord. (131) 131 130/8 130
Tata Hydro (154) 154
Tata Power (1288/12) 1302 1300 1302
T. Steel Dfd. (1352/8) 1370 1362 1365 1357 1360 1340 1347 1345
T. Steel Ord. (283/8) 286 284 282 281 282
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (160) 160/4 160/8
Bellapur (179) 179 181 180
B. Steam (244) 245 250 249 248
B. Burma (464/8) 466 467 464

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 31.

GOVT. SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent paper	.....	97/2
4 per cent 1960-70	.....	110/14
5 per cent 1945-55	.....	114/1

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	.....	109
Bank of Hindusthan	.....	27/8
Bank of India	.....	143
Central Bank	.....	33/4
Imperial Bank F.P.	.....	1557/8
Imperial Bank P.P.	.....	387/8
Indian Overseas Bank	.....	46/8
Reserve Bank	.....	111/12
Union Bank	.....	6/2

TEXTILES.

Ahmd. New Textiles	.....	357/8
Ambica	.....	268/12
Arun	.....	217/8
Arvind	.....	1102
Asok	.....	190
Bharatkhand	.....	2000
Bombay Dyeing	.....	756/4
Buckingham and Carnatics	.....	173
Calico	.....	572/8
Central India	.....	211/4
Century	.....	209/6
Colaba	.....	118/2
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	.....	480
Elgin	.....	102/8
Gokak	.....	128/12
Hukumchand	.....	168/2
Indore	.....	46/4
Jubilee	.....	203/12
Khatau Makanji	.....	81/14
Kohinoor	.....	218/2
Laxmi Cotton	.....	427/8
Madhusudan	.....	200
Marsden	.....	78/2
Morarji	.....	111/14
Mysore	.....	85
Nandlal Bhandari	.....	77/4
New Great	.....	188/12
Raipur	.....	590
Rajnagar	.....	177/8
Sajjan	.....	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	.....	64
Sholapur	.....	2800
Simplex	.....	70/10
Swadeshi	.....	200
Vishnu	.....	1049

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Anuhra Valley Ord.	.....	144b
Tata Hydro Ord.	.....	153/12
Tata Power Ord.	.....	1302/8

ELECTRICS.

Ahmedabad Electrics	.....	141/4
Ajmer Electrics	.....	11/4
Amalgamated	.....	11/4
Bombay Suburban	.....	141/4
Bombay Tram.	.....	130
Lahore Electrics	.....	445
Surat Electrics	.....	146/4

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	.....	341/14
Associated Cements	.....	133
Belapur	.....	180
Bombay Burma New	.....	158/12
Bombay Burma Old	.....	463/12
Bombay Steam	.....	247/8
Bombay Telephone	.....	88/12
Br. B. Petrol	.....	3/6/6
Burma Corporation	.....	5/12
Dalmia Cement	.....	12/8
Indian Bleaching XD	.....	93
Industrial Investment Tr.	.....	43
Indian Radio Ord.	.....	307/8
Indian Radio Defd.	.....	201/4
Indian Copper	.....	1/12
Indian Iron	.....	24/10
Mysore Sugar	.....	30/10
Port Canning	.....	71
Premier Construction	.....	72
Rohtas Industries	.....	22/10
Scindia Steam	.....	18/2
Shivrajpur	.....	37
Tata Oil	.....	38/8
Tata Steel Ordy.	.....	280/8
Tata Steel Defd.	.....	1340
Bengal Steel Corp.	.....	12/5

JUTES.

Birla Jute	.....

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1939

Facilities For Indian Settlers In Colonies

Tyson Suggests Appointment Of India Govt. Agent In British Guiana

LAND SETTLEMENT SCHEME FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

SIMLA, May 31.

IN his memorandum submitted to the Royal Commission on West Indies, Mr. J. D. Tyson, 'inter alia' urges the revival of the post of a Protector of Immigrants for Jamaica and the appointment of an Agent to the Government of India in British Guiana and Trinidad combined.

He stresses that the more important urgent needs of Indian settlers in these colonies are proper provision of housing, education, land settlement and employment.

BACKWARD AND HELPLESS

According to him Indian settlers in Jamaica, who number 17,380, are comparatively more backward and helpless than those in British Guiana and Trinidad. Except for a few scattered storekeepers the community is still agricultural and labouring one, as such they are suffering along with the rest of the Island population from the general wave of unemployment. Settlers of both sexes complained that they are not getting as much as two days' work in a week.

ALTERNATIVE TO REPATRIATION

Mr. Tyson refers to two requests made on behalf of Indians in Jamaica, namely, reopening of repatriation for destitutes and restoration of the post of Protector of Immigrants with adequate staff and funds. Mr. Tyson suggests that the best remedy for the amelioration of present unemployment in Jamaica is in land settlement schemes in which Indians would make good and which will be an effective counter-attraction to the lure of repatriation. He also suggests suitable amendment in the Municipal Marketing Law.

INDIANS' HISTORIC ROLE

Turning to British Guiana Mr. Tyson points out that Indians there number 130,450 forming 41 per cent. or the largest single element in the population of the colony, who have played an important part in the economic history of the colony. So far as wages, housing, pure water supply and transport on states are concerned, he recommends that means should be found through the British Parliament that any profits resulting from sugar preferences are shared by labour in the form of improved pay and amenities. The Colonial Government should take power to itself to fix minimum rates of wages for all classes of labour in all industries. Steps should be taken both to discourage drift of labour to Sugar Estates by providing alternative employment outside and to render resident plantation labour less dependent on labour wages.

STRENGTHEN LABOUR DEPT.

He proposes the strengthening of the Department of Labour in the colony by the introduction of a Labour Officer from England with wide experience of Trade Union organisation and working, who could have the assistance of the proposed agent of the Government of India.

Mr. Tyson emphasises that the appointment of an Agent of the Government of India, who will be an observer and reporter, would be of value, not only to the Government and people of India, but also the Colonial Governments themselves.

IN TRINIDAD

Discussing the position in Trinidad, Mr. Tyson says, considering that Indians form one-third of the population, it will not be unreasonable to suggest that one of the four Executive Councillors should be conversant with Indian affairs in the Island—if not himself an Indian—whose sympathy with that community would be recognised by the community itself.—A. P.

DESAI'S ASSURANCE TO DEPUTATIONISTS

Sympathetic Hearing Of Their Grievances

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, May 31.

An exclusive conference of presidents and other office-bearers of various Taluqa Congress Committees was held this noon at the Congress House when Minister Morarji Desai presided and heard sympathetically the various grievances of peasants placed before him by workers.

Several deputations of different villages also waited on the Minister who had devoted the whole of the day in granting non-official interviews Mr. Iswarlal Vyas, M.L.A. and Prabhudas Bhata also seized the opportunity to acquaint the Minister with the latest situaion in Barawalla Chowisi.

Arrests Of C. P. Satyagrahis

Govt. Communique Defends Action

PACHMARI, May 30.

Refuting the allegations that have been made by a certain section of the provincial press in regard to the policy of the C. P. and Berar Government and the treatment meted out to some of the "Satyagrahis" at 'Umrer,' a Press note issued by the Provincial Government states 'inter-alia.'—

"The attention of the Government has been drawn to a communication in the "Hitavada," dated the 26th May from "a correspondent" at Umrer with the captions "Ten Men and Women arrested," " Satyagrahis roughly handled." The date of the communication from Umrer, viz., 22nd May printed in the paper, is evidently a mistake for the 25th, since no arrests were made on the 22nd.

The Government wishes to assure the public that the statement in the communication that some of the Satyagrahis at the Umrer Tehsil office were roughly handled by the police is absolutely incorrect.

The facts are that, at about 2-30 p.m. on the 25th May, a batch of 11 Satyagrahis rushed towards the Tehsil gate, shouting slogans. The police constables with the Circle Inspector and the Sub-Inspector then formed a line across the gate, holding hands The Satyagrahis tried to break through the police line butting the police officers with their heads. They also used their hands to break the police cordon.

One woman Satyagrahi tried to force her way through the legs of a police constable.

The Satyagrahis, of whom five were women, were then arrested and marched to the police station house. Offences under sections 353 and 147 Indian Penal Code were registered, and the accused asked to give bail. All of them refused to give bail. Nevertheless, the women Satyagrahis were allowed to go home on an assurance that they would attend the court whenever required."—A.P.

Alwar In Grip Of Incendiarism

ALWAR, May 30.

Alwar is still in the grip of incendiarism. Outbreaks of fire continue in different parts of the city and suburbs in spite of the incessant vigil of the authorities.

Batches of the military and police are patrolling the city day and night, but they have not been able to trace the culprits so far.—United Press.

CURFEW IN SHOLAPUR WITHDRAWN

SHOLAPUR, May 31

In view of the peaceful atmosphere, the curfew order has been withdrawn. Normal conditions having been restored people are freely moving about even in mixed localities.

It is understood that the police have arrested about 25 persons for causing a breach of the peace. —A. P.

SEPARATION OF FUNCTIONS

Sardul Singh's Resolution On Head Of Congress Organisation

LAHORE, May 27.

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar in the course of his suggestions to the Constitution Committee of the All-India Congress Committee states: "As the Congress now forms the Government in provinces and formulates administrative policies, the time has come when the President of the meetings of the A. I. C. C. and those of the annual sessions of the Congress should be a person separate from the President of the Working Committee, who has to chalk out programmes and carry out policies as resolved upon by the Congress from time to time.

"My suggestion means that the deliberative and Executive functions which are now vested in the President of the Congress should be separated and the person, who is to preside over meetings where only resolutions are to be passed, should be a separate person from the one who is to be our Executive head to carry out these resolutions.

"The formation of parties in the Congress also demands that the President of the meetings should be a person different from the one who is in charge of the Executive."—United Press.

TABARRA PRISONER DIES OF PNEUMONIA

62 Arrests For Defiance Of Order

LUCKNOW, May 31.

Forty-two Shias courted arrest to-day in connection with the Tabarra agitation, bringing the total to 10,690.

According to a Benares message Ahsanraza of Azamgarh (15) a Tabarra prisoner died of pneumonia on May 29.

A Rae Bareilly message states that 20 Sunnis were arrested for reciting the Madhe Sahaba in defiance of the order under Section 144 Cr. P. C.—United Press.

Quake Shock In Pramir Plateau

BOMBAY, May 31.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,450 miles away with the epicentral region latitude 38.5 degrees North, and longitude 73 degrees East in Pamir Plateau, was recorded by the Seismograph at the Colaba Observatory at 15-42 hours yesterday.—United Press.

OOTACAMUND, May 31.—Their Excellencies Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay and Lord Erskine, Governor of Madras, attended an 'at home' given by His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda at Woodstock Palace last evening. There will be a dinner party at Government House tonight in honour of Sir Roger Lumley. His Excellency Sir Roger Lumley went out hunting yesterday morning.—A. P.

Kisan Sabha's Firm Belief In 'Ahimsa'

Workers Threatened With Disciplinary Measures, Says Prof. Ranga

POONA, May 31.

If there is one body more than any other that has imbibed the principle of Ahimsa and has practised it honestly and sincerely it is the Kisan Sabha. For the Kisans have learnt too well the lesson that violence does not pay, and that unarmed, helpless as they are, ahimsa is the weapon that they can wield with effect, declared Prof. N. G. Ranga, speaking last night under the auspices of the spring lecture series.

Prof. Ranga added that notwithstanding their faithful adherence to ahimsa, if the Kisans have some times resorted to violence, it was in spite of themselves and only when the provocation was too great for them to bear. If only Mahatma Gandhi had realised this fact, to-day Kisan Sabhas and Kisan Workers would not have been looked upon with so much distrust, as they have been, by responsible Congress Workers.

The speaker observed that for doing this good work of Organising and awakening the Kisans, the Kisan Sabha Workers were threatened with disciplinary Action.

Prof. Ranga challenged the claim of the Congress, which was a National organisation and in which were represented diverse interests and classes, to represent the Kisans, and maintained that only Kisan Sabhas could do justice to the cause of the Kisans.

Prof. Ranga narrated the constructive activities of the Kisan Sabhas. There were schools run by the Kisan Sabhas at which hundreds of Kisan boys attended at fees commensurate with their capacity to pay. There was an Ayurvedic Veterinary College started by the Kisans in Andhra to train doctors to attend to the hundreds of unassuming and cattle diseases. And there were unostentatious Kisan comrades who roamed from village to village, educated the Kisans and even taught them how to prepare, cook and eat their food scientifically.—A. P.

Jawahar Deprecates Elections On Party Lines

Reward Of Candidates' Activities Should Be Qualification: Suggestions To U. P. C. C.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, May 31.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the U. P. C. C. while giving his award on the local election dispute deprecated running of Congress elections on party lines. Pandit Nehru also made interesting and somewhat original suggestions for checking corruption.

Pandit Nehru says that such party elections have nothing to do with principles but entirely based on personal rivalries. In higher Committees of the Congress the question of principle did arise but in ward or City Committees no such principles arose and the only consideration should be the desirability of a candidate and his past record of Congress work.

Pandit Nehru insists that every person who was elected to Mandal or any other Committee must show continuous record of work and he should send monthly report of his Congress activities and those who had no such activities to their credit should sign and give place to others.

He has suggested a system of voting by single transferrable Vote (Proportionate representation) which should be adopted by the Provincial Congress Committee for all such elections by mandals and taluqas in order to enable all groups reach the city and district Committees.

C. P. GOVT.'S STERN WARNING

To Makers Of Communal Trouble In Province

(From Our Correspondent.)

PACHMARHI, May 30.

Following the outbreak of communal riots at Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Murtazapur, Khamgaon and Malkapur and narrow aversion of breach of peace at other places during the Mohurrum and Holi festivals, the C. P. and Berar Government has issued a press note to-day wherein it expresses grave concern over the communal situation in the province and noted with regret that the tension is still being kept alive largely by anti-Hindu and anti-Muslim speeches of communal speakers some of whom do not belong this Province and partly by publication in certain sections of the Press of matter calculated to foment communal disorder. Giving a stern warning to the troublemakers the Note further states that it is Government's considered view that the time has now come for stringent action to curb such activities on the part of any community as are likely to foster communal illwill or to lead to a breach of the peace.

Concluding the Note says: "Government wishes to state for public information that the whole question of the communal situation in the Province is under its earnest consideration and that urgent measures to deal with it are under contemplation.

"Boy Mistaken For Wild Animal"

TRIVANDRUM, (By Mail)

A party of hunters travelling at night in a motor car is alleged to have mistaken a boy for a wild animal and shot him in the Tenmala forest, in Travancore.

It is stated that the boy and his parents, accompanied by a couple of hunting dogs, were sleeping in the open near a river at night after gathering honey during the day in the forest. At about midnight the parents were suddenly awakened by the terrific howling of the dogs in great pain and the cry of the boy. The light of a torch at some distance revealed some persons escaping in a car It is presumed that the boy and the dogs had been mistaken for wild animals and shot by a party of hunters in a car.

The boy, who has been injured in the eyes and the skull, has been admitted to the Quilon District Hospital. One of the dogs died on the spot.—A.P.

More Arrests At Frontier

Agitation Continues Unabated

PESHAWAR, May 31.

The agitation arising out the dispute between tenants and landlords in the village of Muftiabad, near charsadda, continues unabated and the total number of arrests so far made in this connection is 173.

Another Jatha of ten Mohamands, including a prominent socialist and a woman, was arrested yesterday.

The supporters of the agitation have established their headquarters at Mian Gujjar, a few miles from Peshawar.—A. P.

BIHAR COAL PROBLEM

Govt. Appoints Committee To Reorganise Industry

PATNA, May 31.

It is understood that the Bihar Government propose to appoint a Coal Committee to examine the difficulties facing the coal industry in the province. It is also understood that this proposal is in special reference to the future planning of industrial development of the province, for which Government have a comprehensive scheme.

The Coal Committee will enquire as to how there can be better utilisation of the by-products of coal, and how the industry can be better reorganised.

In this connection, Government have invited the different coal trade organisations in the province to nominate their representatives to serve on the proposed committee.—United Press.

Bengal Ulema Conference

CALCUTTA, May 30.

The All Bengal Ulema Conference will be held at Calcutta on June 3, 4 and 5 under the presidency of Maulana Obeidulla Sindhi.—United Press.

LONDON, May 31.—Arrangements for registration next Saturday of men liable for military training under act which passed on to statute book last Friday are being pushed forward. The registration will take place at Labour Exchanges.

CHARLIE CHAN

DEEP IN THE AUREOLE MINE, CHARLIE AND KIRK PURSUE THEIR INVESTIGATION OF THE POISON GAS WITH BARBARA AND ROGER CRANE...
THE AUTOPSIES ON THE TWO MEN WHO DIED IN THE MINE SHOWED A TRACE OF HYDROGEN CYANIDE GAS IN THEIR LUNGS!
WHEW!
HAH! THAT IS MOST DEADLY GAS WITH FAINT ODOR OF BITTER ALMONDS IS IT NOT, KIRK?
YOU'RE RIGHT, CHARLIE! NO COLOR—A FAINT ODOR AND A QUICK DEATH!
NONE OF US HAD HEARD OF IT! ISN'T THERE A CHANCE IF YOU INHALE IT?
OH-YES-VICTIMS CAN BE HELPED WITH COLD SHOWERS—DOSES OF AMMONIA OR CHLORINE—ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION—BUT MOST IMPORTANT, THEY MUST BE GIVEN OXYGEN RIGHT AWAY!
MR. BARROW! YOU'RE BRILLIANT!
FORGIVE ME! I WAS SPOUTING A MOUTHFUL, EH? BUT I LIVED ON CHEMISTRY AND MALTED MILK IN COLLEGE!
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